

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 227

23 November 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

NATO Debate on Medium-Range Nuclear Weapons for W. Europe	A	1
XINHUA Correspondent Gives Background	A	1
Soviet 'Offensive'	A	2
FRG's Chancellor Schmidt	A	3
SHAPE Commander Advocates Modernization	A	3
Kissinger's BBC Interview	A	4
Chinese Official on ROK, DPRK; Sino-Soviet Talks	A	4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Han Nianlong Speech at 14th Session of PRC-SRV Talks	F	1
Han Nianlong Replies to SRV Delegate's Speech	E	4
Part II of RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA Article on 'White Book'	E	5
Hoang Van Hoan on 'White Book'	E	10
SRV Sending More Troops to Kampuchea	E	11
Vietnamese-Led Forces Intrude Into Thailand 17-18 Nov	E	11

SOUTH ASIA

Reportage on Attack of U.S. Embassy in Pakistan	F	1
Special Pakistani Cabinet Meeting	F	1
U.S. To Evacuate Dependents	F	2
State Department Announcement	F	2
Nepalese King Receives Chinese Foreign Minister	F	2

WESTERN EUROPE

Soviet Foreign Minister Ends Visit to Spain	G	1
USSR, Italy Discuss Missile Deployment, Detente	G	1
Wang Zhen Receives British Computer Delegation	G	2
Activities of FRG Research Minister	G	2
Arrival in Beijing	G	2
Fang Yi Hosts Banquet	G	2
Meets Yu Qiuli	G	3
Meeting With Deng Xiaoping	G	3

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Arab Summit Conference Opens in Tunis 21 Nov	I	1
Report on 'Secret' Meeting	I	1
XINHUA Reports Seizure of Grand Mosque in Mecca	I	2
Further on Seizure	I	2

Report on Developments in U.S. Embassy Takeover in Iran	I 3
Khomeyni: U.S. 'Engineered' Mecca Incident	I 3
U.S. Demands Hostages Release	I 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JIEFANGJUN BAO Article Advocates Studying Ye Speech	L 1
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Leaders To Undertake Mass Work [21 Nov]	L 3
GONGREN RIBAO Article Criticizes 'Anarchism'	L 7
GUANGMING RIBAO on Correct Treatment of Intellectuals	L 8
Chinese Economists Discuss Planning National Economy	L 9
Wuhan Hosts National Agricultural Conference	L 10
Briefs: National Animal Husbandry Conference	L 10

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Jiao Linyi, Guangdong Leaders Visit Sanyo Exhibition	P 1
Guangxi Meeting Discusses Commune Management	P 1
Qiao Xiaoguang Addresses Guangxi Youth Session, Congress	P 2
Winter Wheat Tending Urged During Drought in Henan	P 3
Provincial Conference	P 3
Commentator's Article	P 4
Hubei Holds Rally Acclaiming 'Quality Month' Successes	P 5
Hubei Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese Meets	P 6
Chen Pixian Speech	P 6
Hunan Telephone Conference Discusses Rural Work, Drought	P 7

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan Holds Conference on Commune, Brigade Enterprises	Q 1
Briefs: Xizang Winter Wheat Planting	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Beijing's East City District Elects People's Deputies	R 1
Nei Monggol: Zhou Hui, Others Attend Drama Performance	R 1
Nei Monggol: Plenum Discusses Ideological Line of Cadres	R 2
Taiyuan Notice Calls in Arms, Ammunition	R 2
Tianjin: Chen Weida Speaks at Class for Party Members	R 2
Briefs: Beijing Egg Production; Shanxi Coal Mine	R 3

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang: Yang Yichen Praises Research Scientists	S 1
Liaoning: Ren Zhongyi Discusses Rural Policy	S 1
Liaoning: Ren Zhongyi Speaks on Becoming Rich	S 2
Liaoning Holds Discussion on Crime Prevention	S 3

NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai: Tan Qilong Attends Municipal Meetings	T 1
Qinghai Leaders Receive Delegates to National Writers Congress	T 1
Qinghai Work Conference on Income Distribution	T 2
Xinjiang: Wang Feng Attends Highway Transport Conference	T 2
Wang Feng Attends Xinjiang Congress of Retired Servicemen	T 3
Opening Ceremony	T 3
Closing Ceremony	T 3

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

Hong Kong Papers Comment on Situation in Persian Gulf Region	U 1
Seizure of Saudi Mosque [HSIN WAN PAO 21 Nov]	U 1
U.S.-Iranian Confrontation Escalates [WEN WEI PO 22 Nov]	U 1
Problems Spread [TA KUNG PAO 22 Nov]	U 3
Palestinian Problem [TA KUNG PAO 23 Nov]	U 4

NATO DEBATE ON MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS FOR W. EUROPE

XINHUA Correspondent Gives Background

OW222239 Beijing XINHUA in English 2158 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent Tang Liuyi]

[Text] Brussels, November 22--The modernization of theatre nuclear forces in Western Europe [words indistinct] (? been in the brewing for) a long time in the past, will be raised for a decision at the forthcoming NATO's winter ministerial council's meeting in mid-December. Public opinion in the West viewed this as "one of the most important issues to face the alliance for more than one decade."

Theatre nuclear force constitutes a crucial factor in the present East-West balance of force in Europe. Since the mid-1970's, the Soviet Union has been stepping up the production and deployment of new-type theatre nuclear weapons after the Warsaw Pact organization has far surpassed NATO in conventional forces and the Soviet Union gained an approximate parity with the United States in strategic nuclear force. However, NATO has no weapons to match them, thus the gap becoming increasingly wider.

A cause of particular concern for the West is the Soviet Union's medium-range missiles and Backfire bombers. The Soviet Union has reportedly deployed 120 new missiles of the kind which may pose a threat to the whole of Western Europe.

The magazine NATO's FIFTEEN NATIONS pointed out that "the Kremlin is clearly striving for nuclear hegemony in Europe. The trend at present is from superiority to domination."

Such an unfavourable balance of theatre nuclear force cannot but arouse the vigilance of the NATO countries. At the 1977 NATO summit conference in London, the question of theatre nuclear weapons was included in the long-term defence programme for 15 years, and a "high level group" and a "special group" were formed especially for the study and formulation of a programme for the production and deployment of theatre nuclear weapons and of a formula for negotiations with the Soviet Union. At a recent meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group held in The Hague, defence ministers of the NATO countries, after discussing a report prepared by the two groups, agreed that this "package plan" should be the basis for discussions and decision at the winter ministerial council meeting of NATO.

It was disclosed that the gist of the plan is that the United States will be charged with the production and deployment in 1983 of 108 Pershing-II medium-range missiles and also 464 Tomahawk cruise missiles in Western Europe. The United States will also be requested to advance a proposal to the Soviet Union to start negotiations for limiting theatre nuclear force in Europe.

NATO military sources believe that once the plan is accomplished, a threat will be posed to the Soviet Union proper and a balance of the theatre nuclear force will be obtained.

Some NATO governments and parliaments have entered into a debate on the question of whether or not to modernize nuclear weapons. A U.S. delegation and military personal have been sent to consult with the countries concerned. Most of the NATO countries are now in favour of the proposal of producing and deploying nuclear weapons while negotiating with the Soviet Union at the same time. They have keenly felt that "the gap must be filled", otherwise, the consequences would be very serious. First, NATO's military strategy of "flexible response" based on the "triad" system of strategic nuclear, theatre nuclear and conventional weapons will lose "credibility". Second, the United States will find it more difficult to keep its promise of offering its strategic nuclear force as "an umbrella" for Western European countries and the unity and cooperation among the allies will suffer a fatal setback.

Third, NATO will lack the position of strength needed to negotiate with Moscow. Fourth, if NATO is unable to make a decision, it would amount to submission to the recent threat made by Brezhnev. As a result, the neutron bomb event which happened two years ago will recur and Moscow's political blackmail will succeed. British Defence Secretary Francis Pym put it well: "NATO would be acting irresponsibly and dangerously should it continue like an ostrich to bury its head in the sand in the face of Russian growth in nuclear capability."

NATO observers are prudently optimistic over the perspective of the ministerial council meeting next month. It is generally believed that the modernization and deployment of theatre nuclear weapons is inevitable. There are great possibilities for the adoption of the "package plan" at the council meeting. However, heated debates are inevitable in the parliaments of a number of countries on some issues in the deployment programme, such as appropriate readjustments and amendments to the total quantity of the weapons and the quota for each member state.

Soviet 'Offensive'

OW211104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent Hu Yongzhen]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Nov--The North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] will make an important decision on how to deal with the Soviet Union's superiority in medium-range weapons at the forthcoming conference in Brussels in mid-December. As the conference approaches the Soviet Union has increased its offensive against the West in an attempt to influence the conference and prevent Western countries from strengthening their defensive capability in order to continue its military superiority in Europe.

This offensive formally began when Soviet leader Brezhnev put forward his "disarmament proposal" in East Berlin on 6 October. Later, Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov and other military and government leaders successively delivered talks and wrote articles on this matter. In addition, Brezhnev personally wrote letters to leaders of various West European countries and Soviet newspapers also published many articles and commentaries to augment the offensive.

The main purpose of the Soviet Union's offensive is to maintain its superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and to energetically obstruct the NATO countries from making a decision to strengthen the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe.

In view of West Germany's position in NATO and its role in deploying medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe in the future, West Germany has become the main target of the current Soviet offensive.

To offset the Soviet Union's threat and bluster, Chancellor Schmidt said in an interview with the Hesse State radio station that NATO must take an appropriate action and that "the West should not be intimidated by the Soviet Union and must continue to upgrade its nuclear weapons in Europe." He also said that Brezhnev's East Berlin speech "apparently had an intimidating nature but he could hardly achieve his goal with this kind of threat." West Germany's Foreign Minister Genscher gave several talks to expose the Soviet Union's arms expansion and preparations for war and refuted the Soviet Union's charges against him. Foreign Minister Genscher said in a statement on 4 November: "Threats or intimidation cannot prevent the West from making a decision necessary for its own security."

The NATO conference is getting closer and closer and the Soviet Union's offensive is continuing. According to a report, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko will visit Bonn from 21 to 23 November. Political and news circles here are watching attentively to see what the Soviet foreign minister will do in Bonn.

I. 23 Nov 79

A 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

FRG's Chancellor Schmidt

OW161738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bonn, November 15 (XINHUA)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has called on the Soviet Union to stop further armament with medium continental missiles or announce that it intends to do so as the first concrete step towards restoring the medium range weapons balance in Europe between the East and the West.

He made the call in an address to Social Democratic members of parliament which was published here today.

He said that with the supremacy already achieved by the Soviet Union in the field of the most modern continental weapons, such a step, should it be taken, would unfailingly facilitate the U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, and contribute greatly to the stabilization of the medium range weapons balance.

On NATO's plan to make a decision next month on the modernization of medium range missiles, he said that if the continental strategic weapons system of both the East and the West could be effectively restricted in the SALT III talks, additional armament by the West would be reduced.

"Theoretically", he said, "the ideal case is certainly that additional armament by the West is totally unnecessary". However, he added, such an ideal case must be based on "the Soviet Union's destruction of many of the weapons it has produced."

Schmidt warned that the Soviet Union was continuing to build up its supremacy in medium range nuclear weapons by introducing an additional 50 SS-20 missiles and 30 Backfire bombers a year.

Meanwhile, Alois Mertes of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union voiced opposition parties' appreciation of the unanimity of views reached within NATO's nuclear plan group on NATO's modernization of its medium-range nuclear weapons. The modernization plan is an indispensable response to the high supremacy of the Soviet Union in strategic weapons in Europe, he said, adding that the Soviet pledge against seeking any military supremacy had proved to be no more than propaganda.

SHAPE Commander Advocates Modernization

OW212202 Beijing XINHUA in English 2147 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Stockholm, November 21 (XINHUA)--"My advice to the alliance is that we must modernize the tactical atom-weapons (in Europe)," said General Bernard W. Rogers, commander of the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE), at a press conference in Oslo on November 19, according to Norwegian press reports yesterday.

General Bernard W. Rogers pointed out that the Soviet military build-up in recent years is a remarkable threat to Western Europe and without the powerful and effective weapons it is very difficult to force the Soviet Union to go to the negotiating table.

He stated that NATO cannot completely cope with the Soviet SS-20 missiles with submarine-launched missiles, and modernization of atom-weapons in Europe is a response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Kissinger's BBC Interview

OW210443 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] London, November 20 (XINHUA)--The Western world would face a mortal danger from a new generation of Soviet leaders unless it took steps now to develop an adequate military deterrent, said former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today in a recorded BBC radio interview.

He said that when a new generation of Soviet leaders came into office, they would come to the same conclusion, which every unbiased observer had, that the balance of power was not in favour of the West. At that time "we will face a mortal danger, unless we begin to rectify now," he stressed.

He pointed out that three things were needed: "We absolutely must restore a counter-force capability to our strategic forces because...the side which goes into attack first will have an advantage. Secondly, we must restore the balance between nuclear forces. And thirdly, we must make a determined effort to improve the capability of conventional forces."

CHINESE OFFICIAL ON ROK, DPRK; SINO-SOVIET TALKS

OW221055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing Nov 22 KYODO--A ranking official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry says China has no intention at the moment to establish contact with South Korea following the death of President Pak Chong-hui.

"If we do so, it will only make the situation on the Korean Peninsula more complex and will offer a working place there to Moscow," the official was quoted as saying after a recent meeting with a Japanese visitor in Beijing.

He said the Soviet Union is attempting to increase its influence on the south as well as on the north by sending economic missions and groups of newspapermen to South Korea.

"The Kremlin should refrain from making the situation more tense," said the official known as an architect of China's diplomacy.

The official, who wanted not to be identified, said he does not think Communist North Korea will advance into the south to exploit the current domestic crisis in South Korea.

Concerning the Sino-Soviet negotiations now under way in Moscow, the official said the Soviet Union should at least withdraw its troops deployed along the common border and added that there is no evidence it has done so.

Beijing has understood to have dropped the troop pullout issue as a condition to open the vice-ministerial level talks that started in September.

"We have made, as expected, no substantial progress in the talks" designed to patch up strained relations between the two communist giants, the official was quoted as saying.

The official said China will take punitive action against Vietnam again if it steps up alleged recent armed attacks across the southern border.

HAN NIANLONG SPEECH AT 14TH SESSION OF PRC-SRV TALKS

OW231025 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[PRC chief delegate Han Nianlong speech at the 22 November 14th plenary session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations--read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Dinh Nho Liem, head of the Vietnamese Government delegation, delegates of the Vietnamese delegation:

Due to the deadlock in the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, the Chinese side of late has on many occasions sincerely appealed to the Vietnamese side and hoped that it would join efforts with us to carry out a number of practical acts to push the negotiations forward. However, despite our proposal, the Vietnamese side has deliberately used the negotiations as a means to indulge in fraudulent propaganda, groundlessly justifying Vietnam's policy of regional hegemony and striving to slander and assail China in an attempt to sidetrack the negotiations. The Chinese side cannot but express regret before this insolent act by the Vietnamese side aimed at hindering the negotiations.

At the previous plenary session, the Vietnamese delegation completely distorted the actual situation in Kampuchea, claiming without rhyme or reason that Vietnam's aggression, occupation and enslavement have brought a normal life, the right to mastery and an increasingly stable situation to the Kampuchean people and asserted that today Kampuchea has become a factor of peace, friendship and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The Vietnamese side's fantastic fabrications that confuse right and wrong and change black into white have painted Kampuchea under the cruel Vietnamese iron heel as a paradise on earth. This is a brazen affront and mockery of the conscience and honor of mankind.

The whole world has clearly seen that through their war of aggression, the Vietnamese authorities have set up an unprecedentedly cruel fascist domination in Kampuchea, driving the Kampuchean nation into a grave disaster. Wherever they go, the Vietnamese aggressor troops engage in killing, looting and all kinds of ugly acts. Kampuchean cities, villages and hamlets have been completely destroyed. The Kampuchean people's property and natural resources have been brutally looted. Even the Angkor WAT area--a world-famous historical and cultural heritage--has not escaped looting.

Over the past year, nearly 1 million Kampuchean people have died tragic deaths during ruthless mopping-up operations and massacres by the Vietnamese aggressor troops. At present millions of poverty-stricken people are struggling on the brink of death. However, the Vietnamese side has the insolence to talk at the conference table about "peace" and "stability" in Kampuchea and about its "sovereignty." Are they not afraid of making themselves a laughingstock before the world?

As a result of the tyrannical rule and plundering by the Vietnamese authorities, agricultural production in Kampuchea has suffered unprecedented damage. The land in the once rich and beautiful Mekong River valley and Tonle Sap area lies in waste and is strewn with bodies of the victims of starvation. A most serious famine is threatening the very existence of the several million Kampuchean people. Faced with such a scene of misery, a number of world organizations, acting from considerations of humanitarianism have provided relief food supplies to the Kampuchean people, who are struggling on the brink of death. However, the Vietnamese authorities have tried every means to put up obstacles and have misappropriated a lot of relief supplies and turned them over to the Vietnamese aggressor troops, who are slaughtering Kampuchean people.

The Vietnamese authorities have moved a great number of Vietnamese settlers into Kampuchea with a view to perpetuating their attempt to annex Kampuchea. Evidence shows that up to now no fewer than 300,000 Vietnamese have settled in the hinterland of Kampuchea and become masters of Kampuchean land. Meanwhile, a great number of Kampucheans have been driven out of their homesteads, where they had lived for generations, and have been plunged into dire misery. From the beginning of this year to October, nearly 400,000 people have fled Kampuchea.

Countless bloody facts have proved that the Vietnamese authorities are pursuing the most ruthless fascist colonization and genocide of the 1970's. However, they still try to hide the truth from the world and shirk their responsibility for these crimes; they will never succeed.

Now the Vietnamese aggressors have started another offensive against Kampuchea. Using artillery, tanks, planes and even the inhumane weapon of poisonous gas, the Vietnamese troops are engaged in a frantic attack against the patriotic Kampuchean army men and people who are carrying on resistance in many areas. There is fierce fighting in the western part of the country near the Thai border, posing a direct threat to the security and territorial integrity of Thailand. Many incidents have been reported of Vietnamese troops shelling Thai territory and making inroads into Thai border areas. The frenzied acts of aggression of the Vietnamese authorities have led to growing tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia and have caused extremely furious reactions from Southeast Asian countries and the rest of the world.

Yet, at the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, the Vietnamese side has brazenly said that its dry-season offensive against Kampuchea is a figment of imagination created by China. Its talent in telling lies is indeed rare in this world. The Kampuchean situation has now become the center of attention of the whole world. The Vietnamese authorities' brazen act of aggression has incessantly increased the danger of the Indochinese and Southeast Asian situation. The Kampuchean and Indochinese issues have become increasingly striking, serious and urgent.

Naturally all peace- and justice-loving countries and people in the world cannot remain indifferent. The 34th session of the UN General Assembly, representatives of many countries sternly condemned the Vietnamese authorities' mounting crimes of armed aggression against Kampuchea, their causing famine and implementing a genocidal policy in Kampuchea and requested that the General Assembly adopt effective measures to check Vietnam's aggressive acts and urge the Vietnamese authorities to immediately withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. Although Vietnam has resorted to all sorts of tricks with the Soviet Union's support, it has failed miserably.

On 14 November, with an overwhelming majority, the UN General Assembly adopted the draft resolution of 30 countries including the ASEAN countries, demanding that the foreign troops immediately withdraw from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can decide their own future and destiny without foreign interference, subversion and threat and that they strictly respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea. This UN resolution reflected the powerful demand and will of world public opinion. This was further evidence that the Vietnamese authorities have thoroughly discredited themselves through their policy of aggression, expansion and regional hegemony and have become the target of condemnation.

The Chinese Government is always opposed to aggression and upholds international justice. The unbridled striving of the Vietnamese authorities for regional hegemony, and their aggression against Kampuchea, control of Laos and antagonism to China pose a grave threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole and to the security of China. The Chinese people can never take this lightly.

The Chinese Government firmly condemns the aggressive and criminal attempt to annex Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities and resolutely supports the Kampuchean people and all Kampuchean patriotic forces resisting Vietnamese aggressors. The Chinese Government firmly supports Thailand and the other ASEAN countries in their just struggle against foreign aggression and in defense of their state sovereignty. This stand of the Chinese Government and people is firm and unshakeable.

At the previous session, the Vietnamese delegation, on the one hand, absurdly tried to justify its side's acts of aggression and expansion while, on the other hand, it endeavored to resort to fabrications, rehashing the myth of Chinese threats and slandering China on the question of the situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border. This was not new to anyone.

Developments in the situation over the past few years have time and again proved that the Vietnamese authorities' quest for regional hegemony and their implementation of a policy of opposition and hostility to China are directly interrelated. Each time it invaded Kampuchea, Vietnam provoked and slandered China to sidetrack public attention.

In late 1977, when they first launched their war of aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities step by step created tension at the Sino-Vietnamese border, relentlessly encroaching on Chinese territory and causing border incidents. During the last 6 months of 1978, parallel with their preparations for another large-scale invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities also incessantly caused tension at the Sino-Vietnamese border which ultimately led to the armed border conflict.

At present, people are paying attention to the fact that the Vietnamese authorities have once again stepped up their provocations against China along the Yunnan and Guangxi border, incessantly sending their armed personnel to intrude into and disturb Chinese border areas. Vietnamese troops have wantonly fired guns, causing many losses in manpower and property to the Chinese side. The Vietnamese authorities have even sent groups of up to a hundred fully-armed military personnel to intrude into Chinese territory and attack Chinese sentry posts and villages along the border. Their unchecked provocations have aroused grave concern on the Chinese side.

It should be pointed out that the abnormal situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border area is entirely and deliberately caused by the Vietnamese authorities. Like the deterioration in all aspects of Sino-Vietnamese relations, this was also the result of their implementation of regional hegemonism. Only when the Vietnamese side puts an end to its policy of aggression and expansion abroad and its policy of opposition and hostility to China and ceases its provocations against China will normal relations between China and Vietnam be basically restored and only then will the problems and disputes between them be resolved. You are treading on dangerous ground if you believe that you can attain your sinister goals by making wanton provocations against China and creating and intensifying tension again and again along the China-Vietnam border.

The Chinese side has always held that the negotiations now going on between the Chinese and Vietnamese governments should be carried on seriously in a spirit of realism and through consultation on the basis of equality, and not be used as a forum for deceptive propaganda.

I. 23 Nov 79

E 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

In order that the negotiations may move forward favorably, the Chinese side put forward at an early date an eight-point proposal containing principles governing the relations between the two countries. At the same time it proposed that the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony be discussed first. The developments of objective reality over the past few months have further testified to the need and urgency of our proposal.

We still hope that the Vietnamese side will give serious consideration to the views of the Chinese side and will not act against the desire of the Chinese and Vietnamese people and the people of the world so that the negotiations may make progress.

HAN NIANLONG REPLIES TO SRV DELEGATE'S SPEECH

OW221258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

["Han Nianlong Urges Vietnamese Side To Seriously Consider Chinese Eight-Point Proposal"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities' obstinate policy of hostility to China and aggression against Kampuchea and Laos and their procrastination in the Sino-Vietnamese talks would do Vietnam no good but harm only, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong told Dinh Nho Liem, head of the Vietnamese Government delegation, today.

Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese Government delegation was commenting on the speech made by Dinh Nho Liem at the 14th plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese talks which was held here this morning.

Han Nianlong urged the Vietnamese side not to make use of the talks as a means of disseminating deceptive propaganda. He hoped that they would seriously consider China's eight-point proposal in connection with the relations between China and Vietnam so that there would be progress in the talks.

Dinh Nho Liem, in his speech, arbitrarily attacked the recent U.N. resolution on Kampuchea as "erroneous and invalid" and "an interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea". His speech indicated that Vietnam intended to continue its aggression against Kampuchea and occupation of Laos.

In repudiating Dinh Nho Liem's argument for Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, Han Nianlong pointed out that whatever mistakes the Government of Democratic Kampuchea might have made, they could in no way be used to justify Vietnam's interference and aggression against Kampuchea. Han Nianlong said, "While bragging about the safeguarding of independence and sovereignty of the three countries in Indochina, your troops have invaded and occupied Kampuchea and Laos and you have emigrated large numbers of Vietnamese to these two countries in the name of 'special relations' and 'friendship treaties'. There are several hundred thousand Vietnamese troops, experts, advisers and emigrants in Kampuchea. Are there not encroachments upon the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea and Laos?"

Han Nianlong told the Vietnamese side, "History is ruthless. Time will make judgement. It is hoped that the Vietnamese side would change its attitude so that the talks can bear fruit."

Today's plenary meeting was presided over by Han Nianlong.

PART II OF RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA ARTICLE ON 'WHITE BOOK'

OW201233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

["PEOPLE'S DAILY and XINHUA commentators' article (2): Sino-Vietnamese Relations During Vietnam's Anti-French, Anti-American Struggle--On Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's 'White Book' Concerning Vietnam-China Relations"--XINHUA headline]

[For Part I, see People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT of 14 November 1979 section E 1]

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--In the past nearly three decades, the Chinese Government and people have given consistent support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for liberation. During that period, the total value of China's aid to Vietnam, military, economic or foreign exchange, exceeded 20 billion U.S. dollars. Of all the countries which have given assistance to Vietnam, China's aid has been the most wide-ranging, the largest in amount and has continued for the longest period.

However, with respect to this aid, the Chinese people have always maintained that in assisting the revolutionary struggle of Vietnam, they were merely fulfilling their internationalist duty. In any case, such support and assistance is considered a two-way relationship in which both parties gain. As a consequence, China has never laid particular emphasis on the aid it has given to Vietnam.

The "White Book", published recently by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, deals with what it calls "the truth about Sino-Vietnamese relations during the last 30 years." It tries to reverse and distort the history of the Chinese Government and people's 30-year unstinting support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against France and the United States and their struggle to unify the country. It alleges without justification the China prevented the people of Vietnam from "winning complete victory" in their war of resistance against France in the mid-'50s, prevented the Vietnamese people from "stepping up the armed struggle in South Vietnam" in the early sixties, turned on the "green light for the U.S. to directly invade Vietnam" in the mid-'60s and prevented the Vietnamese people from "completely liberating South Vietnam" in the '70s. It also alleges that China "compromised and collaborated" first with the French imperialists and then with the U.S. imperialists "to restrain and undermine the Vietnamese revolution so as to subdue Vietnam". In making these allegations, the "White Book" slanders China as having twice "betrayed Vietnam" during the periods of its struggle of resistance against France and the United States.

In the face of Hanoi's slanders, we feel it necessary to review somewhat the history of Sino-Vietnamese relations during the two periods in order to give the lie to Hanoi's statements and ensure a correct understanding of the facts.

Preventing Vietnam From Winning Victory or Granting All-out Support?

New China was founded 30 years ago. At that time the Vietnamese people had already been engaged for several years in resisting the aggression launched by the French colonialists. As President Ho Chi Minh said, the Vietnamese people, had dealt with the enemy planes and artillery "with clubs." They had endured a massive disparity in strength. Though China itself at that time was encountering very grave difficulties as a result of imperialist blockade and the backlog of work yet to be undertaken, nevertheless it undertook its internationalist duty to support and assist the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

In 1950, the military advisers' mission dispatched to Vietnam by China at the request of President Ho Chi Minh helped the Vietnamese to win a series of battles including the boundary battle. Between December 1953 and May 1954, the Chinese military advisers' mission helped the Vietnamese Army and people to organize and carry out the world-famous Dien Bien Phu campaign. All the arms and ammunition, communication equipment, food and medicines used and expended in this campaign were supplied by China. As a result of the leadership of the Vietnamese party's Central Committee headed by President Ho Chi Minh and the efforts of the Vietnamese Army and people as well as the great support and assistance provided by China, the Dien Bien Phu campaign ended with a world resounding victory. The Vietnamese authorities in the "White Book" do not mention at all the role of China's assistance in this campaign. They also do not mention about how they had made determination and how the campaign was won. This treatment indicates their guilty conscience and their consciousness that justice is not on their side.

Military victory led to a political solution. The victory at Dien Bien Phu created the conditions whereby a provisional peaceful solution to the Indochina problem could be negotiated and ultimately led to the liberation of North Vietnam. The Geneva conference on Indochina was held from May to July in 1954. Working in close coordination, the delegations of those socialist countries then represented at the conference finally succeeded in having the participants at the conference to reach agreement on the restoration of peace in Indochina. The participants signed the final declaration and the accords concerning the cessation of hostilities in the three Indochinese countries.

On the question of whether the Vietnamese people could possibly have liberated the entire country given the then prevailing balance of forces, Premier Pham Van Dong said in a meeting with Chairman Mao Zedong in October, 1965: The Dien Bien Phu battle could only liberate half of our homeland. This assessment tallies with the situation as it then was.

After the Geneva conference, the Vietnamese party and leaders, on many occasions, appraised highly both the fruitful results of the conference and the close cooperation between Vietnam and China at the conference. President Ho Chi Minh in an appeal in July 1954, stated, "At the Geneva conference, thanks to the struggle of our delegation and the assistance of the two delegations of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, we have scored a great victory: the French Government has recognized the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of our country, and has agreed to withdraw French Armed Forces from our land." A resolution, adopted at the third congress of the Vietnam Workers' Party in 1960, stated: We have won the victory of signing the Geneva agreements and restored peace in Indochina. After the complete liberation of the north, the Vietnamese revolution has entered a new stage. In its message to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee extended sincere thanks to the Chinese side for the "full assistance" given to Vietnam in the war of resistance and the diplomatic struggle in Geneva.

However, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's "White Book" states that at that time "the army and people of Vietnam were capable of liberating their entire country" and that the Chinese leaders "colluded with the French imperialists to work out a solution advantageous to China and France, but not to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea".

It continues that China's objective was to "limit Vietnam's victory and to divide the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, in an attempt to weaken and eventually annex these countries and turn them into a springboard for expansion in Southeast Asia". "Under Chinese pressure," it states, "Vietnam accepted the solution". These assertions have trampled brutally upon the appraisal of the Geneva conference made by the late President Ho Chi Minh and the then Vietnamese party, and tampered wilfully with the history of the Geneva conference. For their anti-China needs, the Vietnamese authorities have even resorted to fabrication at will of the world-known history of that period. This shows to what degree they have degenerated.

Is China "Preventing the Vietnamese People From Stepping Up Armed Struggle In South Vietnam" or Is China Fully Supporting Their Armed Struggle?

Since the restoration of peace in Vietnam in 1954, China not only provided Vietnam with an enormous amount of aid, but also rendered full support to the just struggle of the South Vietnamese people in political, military, diplomatic, economic and other fields, including the armed struggles arising from the late 1950s. China was the first to recognize the South Vietnam National Liberation Front when it was founded in December 1960. Six months afterwards, Pham Van Dong led a Vietnamese party and government delegation to visit China. In meeting with him, Chairman Mao Zedong praised and expressed firm support for the armed struggle being waged by the South Vietnamese people.

In the summer of 1962, President Ho Chi Minh and Comrade Nguyen Chi Thanh came to China and requested military assistance from China for the people's armed forces in South Vietnam. The Chinese Government immediately provided 90,000 armed weapons for the people of South Vietnam. In the following years China provided South Vietnam with more rifles, field guns, ammunition and other military materials as well as clothes and grain. Following the escalation of the war the quantity of Chinese military aid constantly increased. All China's assistance to the people's armed forces in South Vietnam was provided gratis. In the years of hardship when South Vietnamese people were short of foodgrain as a result of the U.S. air and sea blockade, Chinese seamen aboard Chinese freighters off the shore of South Vietnam, running the risk of losing their lives in a bombardment, managed to get grain to them. The rice, packed in multi-layered plastic bags, was floated in on the tide to South Vietnam. Some Chinese sailors lost their lives in this operation.

All these are established facts. The "White Book" even claims that China "exerted pressure to force" Vietnam to "let the U.S.-Diem clique freely repress the people of South Vietnam", "prevented the Vietnamese people from stepping up armed struggle in South Vietnam", and wanted the North Vietnamese people "to leave the South Vietnamese people alone in the struggle". Such claims constitute slander.

"Turning on the Green Light for the U.S. To Directly Invade Vietnam" or Sending Support Forces to Aid Vietnam in its Resistance Against U.S. Aggression?

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's "White Book" says: "The U.S. imperialists recklessly embarked on a military venture in Vietnam after causing the so-called 'Tonkin Gulf incident' in August 1964. One of the main reasons for this was because the U.S. imperialists were no longer worried about the Chinese rulers' reaction." The "materials on Vietnam-China relations" released early this year by the Vietnamese authorities also says: "Many Chinese leaders then stated, 'we will not attack unless we are attacked'. 'China will not fight outside the Chinese border'. These statements actually provided a disguised support to the continued U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam."

Historical facts brook no distortion: On August 5, 1964, the United States dispatched naval aircraft to bombard several coastal localities in North Vietnam. On the same day, Premier Zhou Enlai and chief of the General Staff, Luo Ruiqing, promptly sent a message to President Ho Chi Minh, Premier Pham Van Dong and Chief of the General Staff Van Tien Dung, proposing "to get to the bottom of the situation and introduce counter-measures in preparation for action". On the following day, the Chinese Government issued a statement, solemnly declaring: "Aggression by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam means aggression against China. The Chinese people will absolutely not sit idly by without lending a helping hand." "The flames of a war of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam were lit by the United States. Since the United States has acted this way, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has gained the right to fight against aggression, and all the countries upholding the Geneva agreements have gained the right to assist the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in its fight against aggression." That is to say, since the United States had bombed North Vietnam, China had gained the "right of action" to assist Vietnam in its resistance against U.S. aggression. For five days running, 20 million Chinese people participated in the rallies and demonstrations throughout the country, extending support for Vietnam in its struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The United States, while sending more ground forces to South Vietnam, again carried out bombing of North Vietnam in early February 1965. At this crucial moment when the U.S. stepped up the war, Premier Zhou Enlai solemnly announced at a mass rally in Tirana: "The Chinese people resolutely respond to the recent appeal and statement made by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and will give the South Vietnamese people all necessary material assistance including weapons and all other war materials. We are also prepared to send our personnel to fight alongside the Vietnamese people whenever the South Vietnamese people deem it necessary."

In early April 1965, Le Duan, upon his arrival in Beijing at the head of a Vietnamese delegation, requested that the Chinese Government dispatch support forces to Vietnam. He said: "We would like to have some volunteer pilots, volunteer fighters.... As well as other necessary personnel, including those personnel specializing in roads, bridges and other subjects". Agreements were thus signed between the governments of China and Vietnam in line with the above-mentioned Vietnamese request. From October 1965 to March 1968, China dispatched to Vietnam support forces of over 320,000 men to undertake air defence, engineering, railway and logistics work. At its peak China's support forces totalled more than 170,000. Together with the Vietnamese people, the Chinese support forces, defended the territorial air space of North Vietnam with their lives. They ensured a smooth and unimpeded flow of traffic on the transportation lines in North Vietnam and enabled the Vietnamese People's Army to send large numbers of troops to South Vietnam for combat. By July 1970 all the Chinese support forces had pulled back to China after fulfilling their internationalist mission. The remains of thousands of Chinese martyrs remain on Vietnamese soil to this day. On April 13, 1966, Le Duan, in the presence of Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, paid tribute to the feats of the Chinese troops in assisting Vietnam. He said, "We have always thought that China is most close to us. China is providing us with the greatest and most effective support", and "if you did not give us such active support, we would only be able to win victory by sacrificing an additional two or three million people."

China's stand in supporting Vietnam's resistance against the United States is known throughout the world. China's dispatch of troops to Vietnam is no secret. The Vietnamese authorities' attempt to tamper with history can only show their stupidity.

"Hindering the Vietnamese People From Entirely Liberating South Vietnam" or Fully Supporting Unification of North and South Vietnam?

The "White Book" put out by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has spread the rumour that the Chinese leaders in 1968 threatened to reduce or even stop aid to Vietnam and suspend relations between the two parties and two countries in order to encourage the United States to "intensify its bombing of North Vietnam" so as to "weaken Vietnam". The "White Book" also alleges that the Chinese leaders "stopped all military aid (to Vietnam)" after the conclusion of the Paris agreement on Vietnam in 1973. It states, "They made every effort to hinder the Vietnamese people's struggle to thwart the scheme of the United States and the Thieu administration to sabotage the Paris agreement and to liberate South Vietnam entirely and reunify the country" etc.

What Are the Facts?

Take the year 1968 as example, since the Vietnamese authorities talk a lot about it. While exchanging ideas with President Ho Chi Minh on the war situation in Vietnam that year, Chairman Mao Zedong recommended that Vietnam organize large-formation and annihilation warfare in South Vietnam. President Ho Chi Minh accepted the suggestion and communicated it to the interior of Vietnam. In that year the Chinese Government signed and executed ten agreements on its aid given gratis to Vietnam. In the four years from 1969 to 1972, the Chinese Government signed and executed over 30 agreements on its economic and military aid given gratis to Vietnam. It is nothing but sheer fabrication when the Vietnamese authorities claim that China "threatened to stop its aid" to Vietnam and drastically "reduced its aid" in 1969 and 1970.

In 1967 and 1968, President Ho Chi Minh stayed in China and received medical treatment for a long time. The Chinese Government sent its best doctors to cure President Ho of his illness. During the same period, with a view to closely cooperating the military struggle with the Vietnam-U.S. negotiations, the Vietnamese authorities often wanted to recall military commanders from South Vietnam to Hanoi or send some responsible members from Hanoi to the south. When it received requests from the Vietnamese side, China sent special planes. Many sorties within a year were flown for Vietnam's responsible members including Pham Hung, Le Duc Tho, Vo Chi Cong and Nguyen Van Linh going or coming back from Hanoi to South Vietnam via China. Vietnamese Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi was warmly received when he visited China in 1968 to hold talks on China's aid to Vietnam. How can these facts be made to show that China wants to "suspend relations between the two parties and two countries"?

After the signing of the Paris agreement in January 1973, whenever the Vietnamese leaders visited China or went abroad via China, they exchanged views with China's leading members on the strategic principles to be followed after the signing of the agreement. Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai explicitly pledged that China would continue to grant aid to Vietnam since they realized that the final solution to the problem depended on armed struggle. [paragraph continues]

I. 23 Nov 79

E 10

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Nguyen Van Thieu still had troops in their hundreds of thousands even though the United States had withdrawn its troops from South Vietnam. In accordance with this principle, China granted Vietnam thousands of millions of yuan (rmb) in aid even though the scale of war was reduced after the signing of the Paris agreement. The Vietnamese authorities can in no way write off the fact that China had vigorously supported the Vietnamese people in their struggle to topple the Thieu administration and reunify their country.

Economizing on food and clothing, the Chinese Government and people spared themselves no sacrifice to put their promise of helping Vietnam into effect. The late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai used their experience and energy in the support of Vietnam. For many years, the Vietnamese leaders time and again expressed thanks to the Chinese leaders for this. In 1975, when the whole of Vietnam was liberated, Le Duan said, "Obviously, Vietnam could not exist today without China which has won the revolution. This is the logic of history." On November 22, 1977, Le Duan told Chairman Hua Guofeng in Beijing, "Now, I can assure Comrade Hua Guofeng that Vietnam has always regarded China as its good friend. We are your younger brothers, constantly standing on your side and we would not do otherwise. When Soviet revisionists were opposing China, we were in the same boat, and we, too, opposed what they were doing."

While these words remain still fresh in our minds, the Vietnamese leaders have gone so far as to repudiate all that they have said and now even consider China as a sworn enemy from generation to generation in contrary to what President Ho Chi Minh had described the Sino-Vietnamese relations as "deep kindness, great brotherhood and profound friendship" and "both comrades and brothers". All this proves that it is none other than the Vietnamese authorities that have betrayed Sino-Vietnamese friendship, the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and Marxism-Leninism.

Hoang Van Hoan on 'White Book'

OW231342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, senior member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, pointed out here yesterday afternoon that Le Duan and his company were aiming at "discrediting China and sabotaging the friendship between Vietnam and China" by inventing in a White Book many stories which distort the history of Sino-Vietnamese relations during the past 30 years.

In an interview with the China Central Television (CCTV), he said, "I have carefully read through the entire White Book and feel that it is a complete hodgepodge. Some of its material is a sheer fabrication and some a simple falsification and distortion of facts. Some quotations from foreign publications are given out of their contexts. After reading the material, any politically-minded person cannot fail to realize that this White Book is awkwardly concocted and that it confounds logic and is full of contradictions. Since the White Book was published, international opinion, as I understand, has given it a very cool reception. Even those who sang the same tune with Le Duan and his company have not known whether to laugh or cry and found it difficult for them to reconcile their ideas with it".

I. 23 Nov 79

E 11

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Hoang Van Hoan pointed out that in so doing, Le Duan and his company acted "in complete violation of the interests of the Vietnamese people and in complete violation of President Ho's lines of international solidarity and good-neighbourly relations. It is crystal clear that, as we find in the White Book, Le Duan is not an honest (?and upright) man. He is a man betraying the revolutionary road, and betraying national rights. He is actively serving the global strategic interests of the reactionary international anti-China forces."

Hoang Van Hoan said that as one who knows well the whole process of Vietnamese-Chinese relations in the past 30 years he has written an article to tell the truth concerning these relations. The 14,000-word article, written in Vietnamese, is now being translated and will be published soon.

SRV SENDING MORE TROOPS TO KAMPUCHEA

OW230305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23, (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities have sent two more divisions of troops to west Kampuchea and the Phnom Kravan area to intensify their dry season mopping-up operations, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. Another division was sent to southwest Kampuchea.

VIETNAMESE-LED FORCES INTRUDE INTO THAILAND 17-18 NOV

OW190834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 19 (XINHUA)--One Thai marine was killed, three were seriously wounded and another was missing in two clashes with Vietnamese-led forces when they intruded into Thai territory last Saturday and yesterday, reported the Bangkok POST here today.

The incidents, which occurred in Ban Laem of Pong Namron District, Chanthaburi Province, were the second and third in a week. Last Monday Vietnamese forces crossed the border and pushed about one kilometre into the same area. They were driven back by Thai artillery shelling.

A spokesman of the Chanthaburi-Trat combined force said yesterday that at about 3:45 p.m. a group of about 20 Vietnamese-led troops opened fire with mortars, grenades and assault rifles on a team of 15 Thai marines. The Thai military group was inspecting the scene of shelling by Vietnamese forces to make arrangements for the inspection visit of Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN deputy secretary-general, scheduled for November 20.

The spokesman said the Thai marines returned fire and fighting went on until about 5 p.m. when the intruders retreated into Kampuchea under a mortar barrage from Thai gunners.

The second clash occurred in the same border village yesterday morning when a Thai marine unit was despatched to search for two missing soldiers.

Major-General Kobboon Pattanatabutr, deputy director of the Supreme Command's Information Centre, confirmed yesterday that the Thai marines clashed with a group of foreign troops in the Thai village. He said the body of one of the two missing troops was found at the scene and later taken back to the province.

REPORTAGE ON ATTACK OF U.S. EMBASSY IN PAKISTAN

OW221532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, November 22 (XINHUA)--Several thousand people encircled and attacked the U.S. Embassy here yesterday afternoon, and burned part of it. Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed sorry [as received] for the incident.

The incident took place after a radio broadcast released a story that some 15,000 pilgrims, when praying at the Holy Ka'bah in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, on the morning of November 20, attacked the sacred place, occupied the mosque and detained 500 people including over 200 Pakistani pilgrims. It was speculated that the violence was "manipulated by the U.S. from behind". The news sparked off indignation among Pakistanis.

At 13 hours on November 21, more than 600 students, some of them from Rawalpindi, gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy. Some students rushed into the embassy and made an attack on the main building. At 17 hours, the students were reinforced by some 5,000 people from Islamabad and Rawalpindi. They captured 12 U.S. Embassy personnel. At 17:30 hours Pakistani troops were sent to the spot and dispersed the masses. The soldiers transferred the U.S. Embassy personnel to safety.

During the incident, two students were wounded and one U.S. Marine died. A part of the embassy compound and many cars were burnt. Some U.S. institutions in Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore suffered great damages too.

In a radio and T.V. speech to the nation in the evening, President Ziaul Haq expressed sorry [as received] for the incident, and said that the information so far received showed that the armed persons who had occupied the mosque in Mecca did not belong to any Western country. The president added that it was "our duty" under Islamic traditions and other [words indistinct] ensure the safety and protection of foreign embassies in Pakistan and in all other Muslim countries.

Special Pakistani Cabinet Meeting

OW222158 Beijing XINHUA in English 2123 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, November 22 (XINHUA)--A special cabinet meeting was held here this morning under the chairmanship of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president and chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, to review the situation arising from the seizure of Ka'bah by armed deviators and its repercussions, according to APP.

The cabinet expressed its understanding of the sentiments of the Muslims in Pakistan but regretted that it had found expression in an inappropriate and irresponsible manner by a section of the population. It particularly took note of the incidents in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Islamabad which resulted in the loss of human lives and damage to property. It expressed its strong disapproval of such a course of action.

The cabinet decided to adopt special measures for the protection of foreign missions in the country.

I. 23 Nov 79

F 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

The cabinet ordered an immediate inquiry into the incident leading to the setting on fire of certain buildings belonging to foreign missions in the country. The inquiry committee will also probe if some vested interests had exploited the situation to their advantage.

During a visit to the school in the cantonment here this afternoon, President Ziaul Haq reaffirmed that the Pakistan Government would ensure protection of foreign missions, the minorities and their institutions in Pakistan.

He expressed his deep regrets of yesterday's incidents in which damage was caused to various institutions by demonstrators protesting against the seizure of Ka'Bah by an armed group.

A spokesman of the Pakistan Government today refuted the allegations made by some foreign radio stations on the incidents happened in the country recently.

U.S. To Evacuate Dependents

OW222110 Beijing XINHUA in English 2101 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, November 22 (XINHUA)--The American Embassy here has decided to evacuate all the dependents of Americans living in Pakistan, well-informed sources said here today.

The first plane to bring home the women and children and other dependents of Americans serving in Pakistan is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The decision to evacuate American families follows the burning of the U.S. Embassy here and American centres in Rawalpindi and Lahore.

State Department Announcement

OW230629 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The U.S. State Department announced last night that the incident involving the burning of the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan will not affect the ties between United States and Pakistan. The U.S. Embassy has been moved to temporary quarters in order to continue its operation.

NEPALESE KING RECEIVES CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW211356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Katmandu, November 21 (XINHUA)--King Birendra received Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the Narayanhiti Royal Palace this afternoon and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Present on the occasion were Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi and Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal, Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Guangwei was also present.

This morning, the Chinese foreign minister called on Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa.

I. 23 Nov 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO SPAIN

OW221602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Madrid, November 21 (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko left here for West Germany today after concluding his three-day visit to Spain.

Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja gave a banquet on November 19 in honour of the Soviet foreign minister. In his speech Gromyko hoped that Spain would "pursue an independent foreign policy." He alleged that if the NATO countries would allow the deployment of new, medium-range missiles on their soil, the Soviet Union "will not look on with indifference."

Spanish Foreign Minister Oreja stressed in his speech that Spain has decided "fully to integrate itself in the Western world to which it belongs by its geography, history, culture and ways of life."

Spanish King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez received Gromyko on separate occasions and the both sides exchanged views on the international situation, the convocation of the European security conference in Spain next year, and bilateral relations.

A communique released at the end of the visit points out, "The two sides are determined to continue to pursue the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and cooperation among all states," regardless of their political, economic and social systems.

This was the first time for a Soviet foreign minister to visit Spain since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1977.

USSR, ITALY DISCUSS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT, DETENTE

OW220749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

["Soviet Attempt To Dissuade Italy From Deploying Medium-Range Missiles Fails"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Rome, November 21 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has failed in its attempt to dissuade Italy from accepting the deployment of the U.S.-Pershing II and cruise missiles in Italy.

The dissuasion was made by Boris Ponomarev, head of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission, which ended a week long visit to Italy today.

Ponomarev held talks with Italian Prime Minister Cossiga yesterday. A communique issued by the prime minister's office after the conversation said that special attention had been dedicated to the policy of detente. Facts showed that the concepts of the two sides on the question of detente differ from each other. It was reported that during the talks, Ponomarev warned that installation of new missiles in Italy would invite danger to detente and to the "excellent Italian-Soviet relations" and would lead to a return to cold war. Cossiga, on the other hand, pointed out that detente was threatened exactly by the installation of the Soviet missiles SS-20 in the Warsaw Pact countries which led to a disequilibrium of strength at the expense of NATO. That is why the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles was necessary. However, Italy maintained that its commitment to the new missiles did not exclude negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

In his previous talks with the Italian parliamentary delegation headed by Giulio Andreotti, former prime minister and now chairman of the Lower House Foreign Affairs Commission, Ponomarev called on the Italian Parliament to "cooperate in the struggle to enlarge detente and transform it into a full-scale peace." He also tried to dissuade Italy from accepting the new nuclear missiles.

I. 23 Nov 79

G 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Andreotti urged the Soviet Union to show its good will by indicating its readiness to halt the production of weapons such as the SS-20 nuclear missiles. If both sides were convinced that there was really no aggressive intention, then a concrete path leading to detente can be found first by maintaining parity in arms, and then by reducing them, he added.

WANG ZHEN RECEIVES BRITISH COMPUTER DELEGATION

OW130854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen met today with T.C. Hudson, chairman of International Computer Limited of Britain, and his party.

Vice-Premier Wang and the British delegation discussed technical cooperation and exchanges.

ACTIVITIES OF FRG RESEARCH MINISTER

Arrival in Beijing

OW161612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--Volker Hauff, minister of research and technology of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived here this evening together with Mrs. Hauff and their party on a visit to China at the invitation of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

They were greeted at the airport by Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

West German Ambassador to China Erwin Wickert and Mrs. Wickert were present.

Fang Yi Hosts Banquet

OW171846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Volker Hauff, minister of research and technology of the Federal Republic of Germany, his wife and his party.

Proposing a toast, Vice-Premier Fang Yi said that the scientists and technicians of China and Federal Germany had made valuable contributions to the rapidly developing friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries. "Though it is only 400 days since the two countries signed the scientific and technological agreement," he said, "our two countries have signed nine specific agreements and exchanged more than 800 scientists and engineers. It can truly be said that our cooperation and friendship have been growing with each passing day."

In reply, the West German minister thanked the Chinese Government for providing him with the opportunity to understand China and to hold talks with government representatives.

"Our visits to your research and industrial institutions have enabled us to get some idea as to how Chinese research can be further developed, and to find ways for our two countries to cooperate in the fields of science and technology," he said.

He expressed his satisfaction at the favourable prospects for economic relations between the two countries.

Present at the banquet were Erwin Wickert, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Wickert. Also present were Tang Ke, minister of metallurgical industry, Song Zhenming, minister of petroleum industry, leading members of the Academy of Sciences of China, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Geology, the Ministry of Education, and Vice-Premier Fang Yi's wife Yin Sen.

This morning, Vice-Premier Fang Yi held talks with Minister Volker Hauff, which were described as "constructive". The two sides exchanged views on further cooperation.

This afternoon, Mr. Volker Hauff held talks with Petroleum Minister Song Zhenming and Minister of Geology Zhang Tongyu.

Meets Yu Qiuli

OW181933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli met and had a cordial talk this evening with Volker Hauff, minister of research and technology of the Federal Republic of Germany, his wife and party. Present were West German Ambassador to China, Mr. Erwin Wickert, and leading members of Chinese Government departments.

Following the meeting Vice-Premier Yu gave a dinner in honour of the West German guests. Vice-Premier Fang Yi attended.

Earlier today, Minister Volker Hauff and his party visited the Great Wall, the Underground Palace at Ding Ling, one of the Ming Tombs, and the Summer Palace.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW201319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with Volker Hauff, minister of research and technology of the Federal Republic of Germany, his wife and party here this morning.

Vice-Premier Deng expressed satisfaction over the growing cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological fields between China and the German Federal Republic. "There is wide scope for cooperation between our two sides," he said, and expressed the hope that this cooperation and friendship would continue to grow in strength.

Minister Hauff agreed with Vice-Premier Deng that there had been rapidly developing relations between West Germany and China, and hailed Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to West Germany as the culmination of this progress in developing relations. He said that West German-Chinese cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological fields had been very successful.

The West German minister declared: "The cooperation between our two sides is not directed against any third party. In the process of cooperation, however, we will never allow any third party to tell us what we should do and what not."

Vice-Premier Deng and Minister Hauff also discussed practical matters related to the cooperation between the two countries. Present at the meeting were Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the Commission. West German Ambassador to China Erwin Wickert was also on hand.

ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE OPENS IN TUNIS 21 NOV

OW211544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tunis, November 20 (XINHUA)--The tenth Arab summit conference opened here this morning.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the chairman of the previous conference, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, said, "The great economic potentials centring on oil resources are an effective weapon internationally." "Those who support Zionist aggression must understand that their interests are not safe in our region so long as they continue that support," he noted.

He called for the convocation of a special Arab summit on the economic strategy of the Arab states.

He favoured the strengthening of Arab armed forces and urged the Arab states to unite and deal with Israeli aggression.

The Iraqi president also reaffirmed the political line fixed at the Baghdad summit and condemned the Camp David agreements and Egypt's line.

Hung over the meeting hall was a streamer which read, "Get United, Don't Split!"

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was among the leaders from 17 other Arab League members at today's opening session held at the Tunis international conference centre.

President Bourguiba of Tunisia, the host country, took the floor after the Iraqi president. He said, "Our struggle against Israel is a struggle of principle" "which needs a clear and valuable strategy at present and in the future."

He said, "Being outside of the Arab family, Egypt cannot play the important role it once played inside our community."

He paid high tribute to the struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionist aggression and for this struggle, he said, the Arab world should render all-round support.

The Tunisian president pointed out that the support for the Palestinian struggle is not in opposition to the realization of the aspirations of the Lebanese people, who suffer mainly from Israel's hegemonist ambition.

The conference adjourned after these two speeches. Further meetings would be held behind closed door.

The Arab foreign ministers' conference ended here on November 17 after adopting two documents concerning the Arab-Israel conflict and the problem of southern Lebanon. The documents will be submitted to this Arab summit for discussions.

Report on 'Secret' Meeting

OW220205 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tunis, November 21 (XINHUA)--The plenary session of the Arab heads of state scheduled for five o'clock this afternoon to deliberate on the question of southern Lebanon has been postponed until tomorrow morning so that they can have more consultations.

At the plenary session held yesterday afternoon, the Arab heads of state discussed the first item on the agenda, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and reached agreement on it.

According to conference sources, Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, acting chairman of the summit, chaired a secret meeting this afternoon attended by the heads of delegations from Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organization as well as the secretary-general of the Arab League. The meeting endeavored to find a common ground on the question of southern Lebanon. The question will be further discussed at tomorrow's plenary session.

Arab foreign ministers, the sources said, also met this afternoon and discussed the financial matters of the Arab League and the question of sending delegations to various countries to explain the Palestinian and Arab cause.

XINHUA REPORTS SEIZURE OF GRAND MOSQUE IN MECCA

OW221518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)--A group of armed people on Tuesday seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the holiest shrine in the Islamic world, and captured most of the Moslems who were praying there as hostages, the Western news agencies reported.

Immediately after the incident, the Saudi Arabian authorities took all necessary measures, including the dispatch of security forces, to protect the mosque and the lives of the hostages. The situation there was reported brought under complete control.

It was reported that upon arrival at the mosque, the security forces exchanged fire with the occupants resulting in casualties on both sides.

An Interior Ministry statement broadcast yesterday over Riyadh state radio said that the group of armed men were "religious deviators". The statement said, "In concern for the safety and lives of innocent people inside...and in respect for the sanctity of the mosque, despite the sacrilege committed by the said criminals, the security forces command has refrained from any action that might damage the mosque and harm the Moslems."

The seizure of the mosque by "religious deviators" was condemned strongly by Moslems in many places of the world. Governments and religious leaders of Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Tunisia, the Sudan and Egypt sent messages to the Saudi Government or made statements to express their support for the measures taken by the Saudi authorities in defence of Islam's holiest mosque.

Further on Seizure

OW230758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabian Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani announced last night that most of the attackers holding the Grand Mosque in Mecca have been arrested and only a few are putting up resistance in the sacred compound, according to reports from Riyadh.

In a statement broadcast over the state radio, Yamani said the situation is under complete control, all the hostages have been freed and the "affair of the Grand Mosque" is expected to end soon.

I. 23 Nov 79

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

He declared that Saudi Arabia "will not tolerate any seditious act, and will not be lenient with any group provoking such acts, whatever its colour or the colour of those hiding behind it."

The great majority of the attackers were Saudis, he added.

Saudi Interior Minister Nayif Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz denied press reports that the United States and Iran were involved in the Mecca attack.

The Arab summit conference, being held in Tunisia, yesterday decided to send a collective message by the participating Arab heads of state to King Khalid, condemning the attack and expressing support to Saudi measures to put an end to the affair, the Saudi press agency reported from Tunis.

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S. EMBASSY TAKEOVER IN IRAN

Khomeyni: U.S. 'Engineered' Mecca Incident

OW230628 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The relations between the United States and Iran continue to deteriorate. Iranian religious leader Khomeyni made a radio speech yesterday saying that the Mecca incident in which a mosque was attacked was a plot engineered by the United States. White House Press Secretary Powell condemned Khomeyni's statement as a provocative lie. He said that the United States has nothing to do with the Mecca incident. Powell reiterated that the Iranian Government should assume full responsibility for the safety of the American hostages.

U.S. Demands Hostages Release

OW211510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 20 (XINHUA)--The United States today reiterated its demand for the release of the 49 Americans still held in hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

"We continue to press for their release through all the channels open to us. The safe release of all hostages remains our number one goal," U.S. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter said.

13 Americans held hostage by Iranian demonstrators since November 4 have been released so far. Iran has declared that the remaining 49 Americans are proven spies and might be tried as such.

Hodding Carter said that any trial would make a mockery of international principles. "If there is anything more unacceptable than the taking of hostages it would be this," he said. "It is an outright violation of diplomatic relations and diplomatic protection."

He said that the United States has never opposed bilateral or multilateral discussions with Iran. But such discussions have to be taken in the context of the release of the hostages, he added.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ARTICLE ADVOCATES STUDYING YE SPEECH

OW202048 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Report on article by Yan Su: "Study the Speech, Further Emancipate the Mind," front-paged by JIEFANGJUN BAO on 19 November]

[Text] Beijing, 19 November--The article says: In his speech delivered at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the PRC's founding, Comrade Ye Jianying again reiterated our party's high evaluation of the discussions on the criterion of truth and called for continued emancipation of the mind as well as solving the problem of the ideological line. This serves to explain not only the importance of emancipating the mind but also the difficulties in doing it.

The article points out: One of the fundamental problems of emancipating the mind is what should be used as a criterion for verifying the correctness or incorrectness of thinking, theory and line. In other words, what should be used as the criterion for testing truth. This problem should fall within the scope of common knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. However, for a long time Lin Biao and the "gang of four" practiced the so-called "quotation criterion" and "power criterion," thereby greatly confusing the people.

The pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the impact of the two "whatevers" have become fetters seriously preventing the people from emancipating their minds. The 3d plenary session of the 10th CCP Central Committee and the 11th CCP National Congress in 1977 clearly advocated the comprehensive and accurate understanding and application of Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system and called for the revival of the party's tradition of seeking truth from facts. As a result, the people have taken a major step forward in emancipating their minds, both in knowledge and in practice. The discussions started in May on the criterion of truth; and the subsequent full confirmation of this discussion campaign at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee raised the question of emancipating the mind to the height of the ideological line. This enabled us to find the golden key to fundamentally bringing order out of chaos and also enabled us to use practice as the most authentic power to fairly judge and correctly solve many important events and key problems in history and practical life.

The article says: Emancipating the mind is not an easy thing. The prohibited zones set by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the mental shackles they imposed on people for a long time are surely some of the most important factors. There are other factors which also prevented the people from emancipating their minds. The people are still under the influence of the force of habit cultivated from China's backward small-scale production as well as the old thinking, ideas, work styles and traditions created from the feudal system which endured for thousands of years, and the semifeudal and semicolonial system which lasted for more than a hundred years. We must also understand that the degree of man's emancipation of his mind is closely associated with the level of his knowledge and understanding of the actual conditions, particularly the degree of his understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

While it is necessary to emancipate the mind and break into the prohibited zones, there must be a limit; and this limit is the objective law. To emancipate our minds, we should not go off into wild flights of fancy or act blindly and rashly at will but must present penetrating judgments conforming to the objective law.

To emancipate the mind, we must oppose idealism, uphold materialism; oppose metaphysics, uphold dialectics; and respect, study and act in accordance with the objective law. To genuinely emancipate our minds, we must conscientiously restudy Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system and have a good grasp of it. We must also conduct careful investigations of the actual conditions, profoundly understand these conditions and possess certain knowledge, particularly modern scientific and cultural knowledge.

The article says: Through exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and studying and discussing the criterion of truth, the comrades of our army should have obtained great success in emancipating their minds. However, since emancipating the mind is not an easy thing, we cannot overestimate the results. Strictly speaking, we have just started in emancipating the mind.

The article points out: It should be noted that when the "gang of four," and particularly Lin Biao, were engaged in undermining our army building, their ultraleft line brought about serious poisonous effects and influence in the army. Our army was adversely affected in the military, political and logistic fields by the so-called "four firsts," "8 March work style," "four-good campaign," "studying and applying creatively," "giving prominence to, giving prominence to and again giving prominence to," "holding high, holding high and again holding high" as well as the so-called "theory of obedience," "consciousness is everything" and "theory that military academies and military science research are useless" dished up by Lin Biao. Some of these things have been criticized, but not penetratingly and thoroughly. Some have not yet been touched. To further emancipate the mind, we still have to free ourselves from the pernicious influence and effects of the ultraleft line pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

The article adds: In modernizing our army, we should draw lessons from accumulated experiences and carry forward the fine traditions. Like all other things in the world, our army's experiences and traditions should also advance with the changes in time, place and conditions. Which of the series of army-building principles and policies, strategies, tactics and revolutionary traditions are still playing a guiding role in today's army building and in the conduct of future warfare? Which ones should be continued and developed in consonance with the new conditions, and which ones are partially or completely outmoded and should be partially or completely abandoned? We must distinguish among them according to the principle of seeking truth from facts and by proceeding from current conditions. If we fail to emancipate our minds we will be unable to adequately resolve these problems and we will only cherish the outmoded and preserve the outworn and make no progress at all.

On our way to modernizing our army we have encountered or will continuously encounter many new problems. We should be prepared to explore the realms of necessity, one after another, and turn all of them into realms of freedom. To do this we must exert greater efforts, cherish the desire of reform and, guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, set the machine in motion, emancipate the mind, be bold in exploring and blazing new trails and genuinely open a new path of accelerating our army's modernization under our country's own conditions.

The article concludes: Emancipating the mind is necessary for realizing the four modernizations. Ideologically speaking, the possibility of modernizing our army and the speed of such modernization program is to a great extent decided by the degree of the minds emancipation as well as by a correct ideological line. [paragraph continues]

The key to emancipating our minds at present is to closely integrate with reality, do a good job in studying and discussing the criterion of truth and solve practical problems. Leaders and leading organs should take the lead in integrating with actual conditions and solving problems. In his speech, Comrade Ye Jianying called on us to act as promoters in emancipating the mind. We must conscientiously study his speech and translate his call into real action.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES LEADERS TO UNDERTAKE MASS WORK

HK220958 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 79 pp 1, 3 HK

[Article by contributing commentator: "Cadres Must Learn To Do Mass Work"]

[Text] At present, many of our cadres, including certain leading cadres, do not take a personal part in doing mass work or, if they do take part, it is inadequately performed. This state of affairs must be changed. To properly solve problems existing among the masses and lead the masses to do a good job in the four modernizations, we must make a major change in our method of work. Leading cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must take a personal part in doing mass work and must learn to do this work.

Two Methods of Work Yield Two Different Kinds of Results

The disruptive activities of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" left us with considerable problems, difficulties and troubles, thus making the present contradictions among the people more conspicuous. At the same time, the ultraleftist trend of thought still has considerable influence among the masses and rightist trends of thought are still being felt. These trends are obstructing the progress of the four modernizations. Different places have adopted different measures to cope with this situation. On the whole, there are two methods of work.

With the first method, leading cadres either take it upon themselves or assign competent cadres to patiently and carefully conduct ideological and political work on the basis of thorough investigations and study. At the same time, they also strive to work out fair and reasonable solutions for practical problems encountered by the masses and conscientiously implement the party's relevant policies. As proven by practice, this method of work has achieved good results. Besides solving problems, it has educated the masses, helped some people to understand their mistakes and promoted stability and unity.

Many localities, however, have adopted another method of work. Instead of trying to solve the practical problems of the masses and explaining their solutions to the masses, many comrades think they could get things done by issuing instructions and orders. They either shut their door to the masses or simply pass on problems to the higher levels. This method of work not only cannot solve problems but it will produce bigger problems.

The first method relies on mass work, but the second method simply relies on administrative means. The two methods of work yield two different kinds of results. This shows that our cadres, especially comrades holding leading posts, should pay attention to mass work. We must go to the masses, listen attentively to their views and demands and make an analysis. We must solve problems which should and can be solved and we must compellingly and patiently convince and educate the masses if their demands are improper or wrong. Only in this way can we resolve the contradictions, rally the masses around the party and work for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

A Basic Skill of Communists

It is not merely for the purpose of solving the present concrete problems that we encourage cadres at all levels to do mass work. To a communist, whether or not to pay attention to mass work and whether or not to do mass work is not a simple question of method but an important question of principle.

Communists should attach importance to mass work. This is based on the basic principle of historical materialism and is determined by our world outlook. We always maintain that the people are the makers of history. The true emancipation of the proletariat and the working people is won only through their own struggle; it cannot be bestowed or taken care of by others. Thus, as a vanguard of the proletariat and guide of the masses, the Communist Party always focuses its attention on the proletariat and the masses. In the final analysis, the work of the Communist Party is to educate the masses and to organize and lead them in the struggle for their own interests. In a word, it is to work among the masses.

Our party is good at doing work among the masses. Right after it was founded, our party began to do mass work every day. Worker, peasant and student movements were launched. Through the practice of protracted struggle, large numbers of party members and cadres achieved proficiency in doing mass work and many leaders who enjoyed popular support emerged in the party. We also developed the work style of maintaining close ties with the masses and sharing weal and woe with them, summed up a complete set of work methods known as "from the masses, to the masses" and formulated a comprehensive mass line.

When we fought north and south in the past, we did mass work wherever we went. Everywhere our cadres and army men visited the poor, helped them clean their courtyards and carry water, conducted propaganda and agitation and did mass work of their own accord. By identifying with the local people, they promptly opened up a new horizon in their work. As Comrade Mao Zedong said in 1948: "For over 20 years our party has carried on mass work every day, and for the past dozen years it has talked about the mass line every day" (Mao Zedong: "Selected Works," Vol 4, p 1317). It has been our party's fine tradition to carry on mass work and follow the mass line. During the difficult war years, whether or not to carry on mass work and whether or not we can carry on mass work not only affected our victory, but it had a vital bearing on whether or not we could gain a foothold and survive. Thus, doing mass work is a basic skill which all party cadres cannot do without.

Our party's mass work, however, was weakened for a time when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck and our party's fine tradition of doing mass work practically disappeared. This was mainly due to the following two reasons:

The first reason was bureaucratism. Some people were used to sitting in their offices and this situation was even more conspicuous with people of higher ranks and greater power. They engrossed themselves in paper work and spent their time holding meetings. They seldom got in touch with the masses and did not try to understand them, thus becoming emotionally more and more estranged from the masses. They seldom went down to the grass roots, and when the masses called on them, they either showed an attitude of indifference or asked their subordinates to receive the visitors. When they did go down to the grass roots to inspect, they made a big fuss about everything and took all kinds of precautions just to meet a few cadres and selected "masses." They did not get themselves moving and really go among the masses to do mass work. [paragraph continues]

An important reason why some places did poorly and could not open up a new horizon was that these cadres had forgotten all about the mass line they did not do mass work and relied on administrative means to do things.

A handful of people who enjoyed high positions and lived in the seclusion of their own homes always kept themselves busy taking care of personal matters. Naturally, they "had no time" to pay attention to the well-being of the masses. On the other hand, because they tended to be overly optimistic in many of their judgments, they often found themselves speechless and fell into a passive position when they were proven wrong by the masses. Since their words did not carry much weight, they could not convincingly criticize and educate the masses when they put forward unreasonable demands or even wrong ones.

Another reason was the ultraleftist line. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" vigorously trumpeted the fallacious argument that "the mass movement is both natural and right" and fundamentally negated the need to do mass work. Those who insisted on doing mass work were branded as aristocrats and accused of being unable to correctly handle the revolutionary line. On the other hand, they spread the notion that "political power means the power to suppress" and exercised feudal fascist "all-round dictatorship" over the masses. Under the influence of this reactionary theory, persuasion and education were replaced by coercion and commandism and the party's mass line was replaced by the method of dictatorship. When they encountered problems or were given a task, they did not consult with the masses and patiently do mass work to turn the party's policies into the conscious actions of the masses. Instead, they "used mass criticism to open the way," seized on the so-called new trends of class struggle, suppressed the masses' enthusiasm by means of "mass criticism" and subjected the workers, peasants and intellectuals to struggle and criticism at the slightest provocation. Some of our cadres were promoted to their present positions under these special historical conditions. They were never taught about the party's mass line, nor did they have any practical experience in doing mass work. Additionally, they were deeply influenced by the ways and means with which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" treated the masses. One of the major weaknesses of these comrades is their bad attitude toward the masses and their simple and crude method of work. Finding that they can no longer resort to their customary methods under the present conditions, they are at their wit's end and cannot do their work. Some of them complained: "In the past, all we had to do was to talk about the key link and wage struggles in meetings. Now that we do not have any key link and line to follow, how are we going to do our work?" To these comrades, it is a matter of urgency to learn to do mass work.

Of course we must solve the question of concrete methods if we want to revive the tradition of doing mass work and learn to do this work. It is still a matter of importance, however, to conduct education in the mass line and eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line from our minds.

To Do Mass Work Even Better Under the New Historical Conditions

The four modernizations are the cause of the masses. We can be successful in the cause only by bringing into full play the initiative and creativity of workers, peasants and intellectuals and by pooling the wisdom and strength of all people. During the period of democratic revolution, our party carried out extensive propaganda, agitation as well as organization work for the workers, peasants, intellectuals and petty bourgeoisie in the towns and cities. We won over hundreds of millions of the masses and established an enormous and powerful revolutionary army; this insured the victory of the revolution. In the new Long March, the task of winning over the masses is not, in the slightest degree, any less important than that in the period of democratic revolution. [paragraph continues]

This is a matter of principle concerning the political strategy and tactics of the proletariat. The realization of the four modernizations is the basic interest and urgent desire of the people throughout the country. Facts have shown, however, that to truly mobilize the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all progressive and patriotic forces and organize them into an enormous and powerful army of the four modernizations which, under the leadership of the party, unites as one, works with one heart and one mind and brings its initiative and creativeness into full play, our cadres at all levels should exert their immense and painstaking efforts to do mass work. We feel the pressing importance of the task if we pay attention to the fact that our party's close relations with the masses have been severely sabotaged as a result of the ultraleftist line. At present, we are implementing the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" the national economy, which is the first stiff battle in realizing the four modernizations. To fight the battle well, we must, in the long run, rely on the masses. In our economic life, we are confronted with a series of problems that should be solved. Contradictions of various kinds will occur among the masses in matters such as the readjustment of economy, the reform of systems, the reestablishment of enterprises, and the fixing of prices and wages. Instead of doing things in an oversimplified manner, we must conscientiously do mass work. Therefore, in the process of realizing the four modernizations, the party's mass work should not be reduced. It should be constantly strengthened. Our cadres should do as they did during the revolutionary war. They should stress the mass line and do mass work every day. In the new historical period, doing mass work well is still a basic skill that our cadres should have.

It is incorrect to think that since we have strengthened the legal system and disciplines, mass work can be slackened. To solve problems of a mass character we must conduct a great deal of thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work for the majority of the masses. Even when we deal with a tiny number of black sheep we must emphasize ideological work so that they will give up evil and return to the correct way. We should on no account simply coerce them into submission. Criminal elements should be seriously handled and brought to justice. But we should also educate the majority of them. So long as we do our work well for the majority of the masses the very small number of black sheep and criminal elements will be isolated. Hence, it is easier to solve their problems. Practice has proven that if we rely only on law, disciplines and administrative decrees without doing mass work, it will be impossible for us to do a good job of implementing the laws and discipline and the various rules and regulations. It will also be impossible to maintain social, production and working order. Compulsory laws and administrative decrees along with thoroughgoing and painstaking mass work are absolutely important and necessary; they supplement each other.

The idea that once economic means are adopted no mass work is necessary is also wrong. At present, many leading comrades are exerting their main efforts on the four modernizations and on solving problems. It is absolutely necessary for them to do so. We should attach importance, however, to ideological and political education and mass work while doing economic work. Practice has proven that if we rely only on economic means and give up mass work, it is impossible to utilize economic means. On the contrary, it will cause many new contradictions and usher in one complaint after another. Economic means and mass work also supplement each other.

Mass work involves many aspects. We should be concerned about the weal and woe of the masses and assist them in solving their practical problems. We should conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work in light of the ideological reality of the masses. We should also consult the masses when matters arise and listen to their opinions. All these are what we call mass work.

The ways and means for mass work are many and varied. During the period of revolutionary war our mass work was conducted in a lively and flexible way despite harsh conditions. The party's mass work continued to develop after entering the socialist period. To meet the demands of the four modernizations we should not only restore some good and effective methods for mass work, but also adopt more varied ways and means to do mass work even better. Our mass organizations and associations, such as trade unions, youth league and women associations and so forth, should do vivid and lively mass work in light of their own characteristics.

There are a great number of concrete methods for mass work that could be enumerated. The two basic methods, however, are no more than the following: going out and inviting in. With regard to the method of going out, we mean that leaders should personally go deep among the masses, grasp the situation, heed their opinions and solve their problems. As far as the method of inviting in is concerned, we should invite, with a definite purpose in mind, the masses or their representatives to attend forums held at leading organs, or even invite them as family guests to have a heart-to-heart talk with them. In addition, we must also be good at making use of newspapers, radio, television and other propaganda means to talk to the masses, do mass work and strengthen the links between the party and the masses. This is a kind of mass work that should not be looked down upon.

To urge our leading cadres to form a closer link with the masses and do more mass work, we must resolve to remove certain things. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Men's minds are liable to be fettered by circumstances and habits from which even revolutionaries cannot always escape" (Mao Zedong: "Selected Works," Vol 3, p 101). After the communist forces entered the cities, our organs became more massive, our administrative structure more overlapping, our system more elaborate and our security work more excessive. As a result, our leading cadres are now more and more separated from the masses. Some of us are accustomed to this state of affairs and even regard it as a matter of course. It is now very difficult for the masses to meet some of our leading cadres: It is the right time to change this state of affairs. We should resolutely shatter all these rules and regulations, whether or not they are stipulated in writing. We should earnestly abolish a series of systems and measures which have separated our leaders from the masses in order to free our leading cadres from high buildings and spacious courtyards, from catastrophic meetings and documents as well as from stereotyped systems and measures. In this respect, there is something to be said for the methods adopted in foreign countries that we can use.

GONGREN RIBAO ARTICLE CRITICIZES 'ANARCHISM'

OW220759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)--A frontpage article in today's WORKERS' DAILY describes anarchism as a form of bourgeois individualism. Proceeding from individualism, anarchists stand for absolute personal freedom and oppose any authority, the article says.

In China today, it notes, the anarchists have the following features:

--Asking the party and state to meet their insatiable quest for personal gain and, if demands are not met, disregarding discipline in work;

--Demanding a freedom that would cut into the democratic rights of the majority;

I. 23 Nov 79

L 8

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

--Spreading doubts about everything in the name of "emancipating the mind", trying to turn China away from socialism and onto the road of capitalism and feudalism; and

--Judging everything from the standpoint of their immediate interests in disregard of fundamental laws governing the development of society.

"We must improve people's living standards step by step on the basis of the development of production. But without the modernization drive, improved conditions for the masses would be out of the question," the article says. It adds that socialist democracy must be exercised and protected by the socialist legal system, because "departing from fundamental constitutional principles means there can be no democratic rights for the masses of the people."

The article says it is imperative to eliminate the influence of anarchism and extreme individualism, which was encouraged by Lin Biao and the gang of four. "Socialism will show incomparable superiority once the dirt cast on it by Lin Biao and the gang of four is cleaned," the article says.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CORRECT TREATMENT OF INTELLECTUALS

OW230752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--Today's GUANGMING DAILY frontpages a discussion on correct treatment of China's intellectuals.

In an editorial note, the paper says that in some places the influence of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four as well as perennial prejudices are still hindering the implementation of the party's policies concerning intellectuals.

A discussion is necessary, it says, since the editorial office has received a large number of letters from readers in response to a reportage carried by the paper earlier this month about Qin Guanshu, a scientist who has worked devotedly but people in her unit are still prejudiced against her as an intellectual.

The reportage was recommended by the policy study offices of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the Academy of Sciences which said a proper appraisal should be made about comrades like Qin Guanshu and all unfair reproaches against them should be cast away.

A letter from Pan Hua of the Automation Institute under the Academy of Sciences says that some comrades influenced by the ultra-left line still look down upon knowledge and scoff at intellectuals, and that such behaviour hurts the feelings of the latter.

Another letter, by Lo Weihua of an engineering institute, says that how to appraise intellectuals concerns not just some individuals, but the interests of the party and the country as a whole. The paper asks readers to centre their discussion on the following question:

One. How to make the best use of the special knowledge of scientists, technicians, teachers and other intellectuals and how to improve the work regarding their assignment, examination, exchange, and pursuit of advanced study;

I. 23 Nov 79

L 9

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Two. How to gradually change the structure of the leadership at various levels by absorbing more specialists;

Three. How to sum up experience and draw lessons in discovering, taking care of, training and using talented people properly;

Four. How to improve working and living conditions for intellectuals; and

Five. How to improve the system and method of leadership in scientific, educational and cultural institutions and thus make fuller use of the initiative of the intellectuals.

CHINESE ECONOMISTS DISCUSS PLANNING NATIONAL ECONOMY

OW220926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

["First Place Should Be Given To Improving People's Livelihood in Planning National Economy, According to Economists"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)--The needs of the people should be the primary factor taken into consideration in planning the national economy and arranging socialist production. This viewpoint was expressed by economists and economic workers during a recent discussion in Beijing on the purpose of socialist production. The discussion was jointly sponsored by the Economic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the editing board of the journal ECONOMIC RESEARCH and participated in by 20 economists and economic workers.

The present work for the readjustment of the national economy would not be done well if this was not made clear, they said. However, in recent years, especially since entering the seventies, economic policy has deviated from this purpose. Following is a resume of the conclusions reached at the meeting:

Though great progress has been made since liberation and favourable conditions prepared for further development, nonetheless for many years objective economic laws were not well observed and as a result the national economy had not developed in a balanced way. Heavy industry was developed in isolation at the expense of agriculture and light industry. Over a lengthy period, an economic structure had gradually been formed which took steel as the key and had everything arranged to serve steel production. This was in turn geared to heavy industrial needs, and expansion of the sectors providing for consumer needs was neglected. Under these circumstances, although heavy industry expanded and national output value increased, the life of the people improved very little.

Serious problems also existed in the distribution and use of funds for capital investment. Too large a proportion of these funds was used for investment in production facilities, and not enough over the past twenty years to build living quarters, schools, hospitals, department stores, service centres, and cultural and recreational facilities. For a lengthy period, investment in heavy industry was too great and that in light industry too small. During the first five year plan (1953-57), the ratio between investment in light industry and that in heavy industry was 1:8, which was already insufficient. However, instead of being raised, the proportion of investment in light industry was further reduced in the following two decades to 1:10 and at times to 1:15. This seriously hampered the rate of increase for national per capita income and state revenue.

Capital construction was overstretched in recent years with the quality being lowered and completion delayed. Many people sought only to increase output value, thinking that the more major items the better and the higher the production quotas the better, giving no thought to the purpose of production. In this way, large amounts of money were spent on those items which for a long time yielded no tangible economic results.

Economic work would lose its socialist nature if it departed from the principle of serving the well-being of the people, it was pointed out. Therefore, it is necessary to reaffirm the need for production to serve the material and cultural needs of the people.

The well-known economist Yu Guangyuan pointed out that the state economic plan must include provision for improving the people's livelihood, and concrete needs and objectives must be outlined in the plan. "Consideration should be given to putting this aspect in first place in arranging the entire national economy from now on," Yu Guangyuan said. These were the views of the majority of the people present at the discussion. Further discussions will be held.

WUHAN HOSTS NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

HK210957 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] With a view to implementing the series of instructions of the central authorities on quickening the pace of agricultural development, the Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference in Wuhan on examining and approving the plan for education in agronomy, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine and fruit cultivation in the agriculture universities and colleges throughout the country. Approximately 90 experts, professors and education workers of 20 agricultural universities and colleges throughout the country, including the Beijing, Nanjing, Huazhong, Huanan, Northwest, Southwest and Shenyang agriculture colleges, attended the conference. Agriculture Vice Minister Yang Xiandong presided over this conference and made a report on the special topic "Achieve Agricultural Modernization."

The conference summed up the experience and lessons in agricultural education in our country's institutes of higher education over the past 30 years, introduced the situation of agricultural education in institutes of higher education abroad and examined and approved the plan for education in agronomy, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine and fruit cultivation.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CONFERENCE--Changsha, 6 November--The Ministry of Agriculture recently held in Chengbu Miao Autonomous County of Hunan Province a national conference on promoting animal husbandry in agricultural zones as well on the breeding of livestock. Vice Ministers of Agriculture Zhao Xiu [6392 0208] and Cai Ziwei [5091 1311 0251] attended and addressed the conference. Attending the conference were representatives from the ministries and commissions concerned under the State Council, all 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Representatives from 19 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions made reports on their experiences in this concern to the conference. Also participating were experts, professors and scientific research workers who made academic reports and extensively exchanged their experiences with representatives from various localities. The conference studied problems concerning promotion of animal husbandry in agricultural zones and the breeding of livestock and called for bringing every positive factor into full play. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW]

JIAO LINYI, GUANGDONG LEADERS VISIT SANYO EXHIBITION

HK230512 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 23 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] On 22 November, Yang Shangkun, Jiao Linyi, Liu Tianfu, Wu Nansheng, Meng Xiande, Liang Xiang and Li Jiaren, responsible comrades of the province and municipality, visited the Guangdong provincial exhibition hall to view the exhibition of Sanyo Company domestic electrical appliances and the display of advanced foreign equipment, science and technology. Yang Shangkun and other leaders discussed relevant technical questions with experts.

GUANGXI MEETING DISCUSSES COMMUNE MANAGEMENT

HK180814 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] A Guangxi regional conference on management of the people's communes was held in Nanning from 2 to 10 November. The conference reviewed and summarized the region's experiences in implementing the two central documents on agriculture and considered how to further strengthen the management of the communes during the 3 year readjustment of the national economy. A responsible comrade of the regional agricultural committee and a responsible banking comrade spoke at the conference. Xiao Han, secretary of the regional CCP committee, delivered a summation.

The conference pointed out: The region has worked hard this year to improve commune management and implement the rural policies. The rural situation is now developing well. However, there are many problems caused by the sabotage of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The conference put forward the following demands on commune management:

1. It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over management work. Party committees must give this work priority on their agenda. "The regional agricultural committee and the prefectural and county agricultural offices must act as the general staffs and assistants of the party committees, get a good grasp of teaching and training management cadres, strengthen and augment the management force, and change as rapidly as possible the current situation in which the force of the management cadres does not meet the demands of work.

"2. It is necessary to do a really good job of managing manpower, planning, finances and material. Particular attention must be currently paid to solving the following problems: 1) Set up production responsibility systems and put them on a sound basis, and eliminate egalitarianism in labor remuneration. We must fully inform the masses of the three remuneration methods put forward in the two central documents on agriculture and let the masses discuss them and choose which one they want to apply. 2) Straighten out and improve the management of fixed quotas. The county agricultural offices must formulate reference plans for fixed quotas for the main types of farm work in each county and issue them to the communes and brigades. The production teams must set up fixed quota management groups and decide on the labor quotas for the main types of farm work throughout the year. Revision of such quotas must be discussed by the quota management groups, and not just ordered at the whim of the production team leaders. 3) The agricultural departments at all levels must actively support the banks in helping the production teams to compose accounts [words indistinct]."

The conference held: The regional CCP committee plans to spend 2 months this winter carrying out a review and summation of policies throughout the region. The agricultural departments at all levels must take part in this work. The conference called on cadres to work hard to learn economics, science and management and raise commune management to a new level during the 3 years' readjustment.

QIAO XIAOQUANG ADDRESSES GUANGXI YOUTH SESSION, CONGRESS

HK191037 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The first session of the third committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Federation of Youth and the fourth congress of the regional federation of students opened in Nanning on 14 November and closed on 17 November. Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee; Qin Yingji and Zhou Guangchun, secretaries of the regional CCP committee; Cen Guorong, Liao Weixiong, Liang Huaxin and Luo Lisin, Standing Committee members of the regional CCP committee; He Yiran and (Shi Qingsheng), vice chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee; Li Yindan and (Chen An), advisers to the regional revolutionary committee; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned attended the session and congress.

Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Zhou Guangchun and other leading comrades of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee received the Standing Committee members of the third committee of the regional federation of youth and the committee members of the fourth regional federation of students. Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang encouraged them by saying: We must unite the youths of all nationalities in Guangxi to do a good job of promoting the shift in the work focus, developing the four modernizations with one heart and one mind and working hard to increase production. We must also do well in promoting study. We must uphold order in work, production and society and resolutely uphold the political situation of stability and unity. We must strengthen political and ideological work for young people, conduct education in the legal system, improve the social conventions and make contributions to the four modernizations.

Present at the two meetings were 148 committee members of the regional federation of youth representing 12 nationalities in Guangxi and also 128 representatives of students representing 17 institutes of higher education in Guangxi. Through democratic consultation, the two meetings elected the Standing Committee members, chairman and vice chairmen of the third committee of the regional federation of youth and also the committee members, chairman and vice chairmen of the fourth committee of the regional federation of students.

On behalf of the Guangxi regional CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade Liao Weixiong spoke at the opening ceremony. Comrade (Sun Hongquan), deputy director of the propaganda department of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the previous committee of the regional federation of youth, and responsible comrades of various departments of the regional science and technology committee also attended the meetings and made reports.

In his speech, Comrade Liao Weixiong warmly praised the positive roles played by Guangxi's youth and university students of all nationalities in different revolutionary periods. He demanded that Guangxi's youth and university students of all nationalities carry forward the revolutionary traditions in the new Long March, study and work hard and become brave shock troopers in the new Long March. He demanded that they seriously study the spirit of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, study Vice Chairman Ye's important speech marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, uphold practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, uphold the four basic principles, remove some "leftist" and rightist interference, criticize certain phenomena of anarchism, extreme individualism and bourgeois liberalization, resolutely uphold the political situation of stability and unity, concentrate our attention on promoting the four modernizations with one heart and one mind, strengthen political and ideological education for young people, widely conduct education in moral qualities and the legal system, do well in improving the backward youth, seriously implement the party's policies, create good moral conventions among the young people and bring into full play the roles of organizations of federations of youth and students.

WINTER WHEAT TENDING URGED DURING DROUGHT IN HENAN

Provincial Conference

HK200900 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Henan conference on the winter tending of wheatfields was held in Xuchang from 10 to 16 November. Present at the conference were responsible comrades of the agricultural offices and bureaus of all prefectures, municipalities and key counties. Responsible comrades of provincial units concerned also attended. With regard to the spirit of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee's demand for a new breakthrough in next year's wheat production, the conference demanded that the people quickly whip up an upsurge of winter wheat tending in fields throughout the province.

The conference adopted the methods of looking, listening and studying, looked at the growth and tending of wheat in Changde, Yu and Yancheng counties in Xuchang Prefecture and in Shangcai and Xiping counties in Jamadian Prefecture, listened to reports presented by responsible comrades of the agricultural offices of all places regarding previous fights against drought and the replanting and transplanting of wheat seedlings, and studied the plans for tending wheatfields while focusing on water and manure. The conference held: Because of the great attention of the leadership at all levels and the hard struggle of the people throughout the province, we have triumphed over the rainy weather, waterlogging, a delayed autumn harvest and other difficulties in some places and scored great achievements in this year's wheat sowing in Henan. The cadres and masses are very confident and enthusiastic about reaping a bumper wheat harvest next year.

However, since the beginning of September, most areas of Henan have had no rainfall for more than 40 days. Since the beginning of October, the average temperature has risen again and has been 2 to 3 degrees higher than the same period in past years. In addition, because of windy weather and high water evaporation, the soil has become dried and formed hard slabs. This has seriously affected the quality of wheat sowing and the growth of wheat seedlings. In many places, the foundation of wheat sowing has been poor compared with past years, with wilted seedlings, late planting and inadequate seedlings.

At present, over 39 million mu of wheatfields in Henan are suffering from drought, with missing seedlings resulting in broken ridges being relatively serious. Therefore, the conference demanded: From now on, we must mobilize the masses to do everything possible, adopt effective measures and concentrate manpower and materials on promoting well the winter tending of wheatfields while focusing on water and manure. We must fight drought, transplant and replant wheat seedlings, strive to insure a full stand of strong wheat seedlings and lay a good foundation for reaping a bumper summer grain harvest next year.

During the conference, Comrade Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, made an important speech. Comrade (Liu Yunxiang), vice chairman of the Henan Provincial Agricultural Committee, spoke about the demands regarding the winter tending of wheatfields. Comrade Duan Junyi said: At present, we must do well in promoting the replanting of wheat seedlings as well as in promoting farmland capital construction, striving to achieve a major development in agriculture next year. Agriculture poses a significant issue. To realize the four modernizations, we must first realize agricultural modernization. The four modernizations constitute our political line and are an overriding task. Agriculture is the foundation and grain is the most important issue in agricultural production and a matter of prime importance in [words indistinct].

When we reap a bumper wheat harvest next year, we will gain an initiative in our work, which will make it easy for us to arrange for the livelihood of the masses. (?The several issues which the participants have) [words indistinct] have also constituted an important experience for Henan in grasping agriculture. We must not feel self-complacent and relax our efforts. Advanced units must not feel self-complacent, and backward ones should make even greater efforts to guard against self-complacency. The potentials for increasing wheat fields are great. There is no reason for any unit to feel proud and self-complacent. We must overcome tendencies to slacken our vigilance and relax our efforts and the idea of having low standards. We must persistently maintain high standards and strict demands, continuously sum up experiences, seriously implement all field tending measures and quickly whip up a new upsurge in tending wheatfields.

Comrade Duan Junyi said in conclusion: At present, doing well in fighting drought, replanting wheat seedlings and developing farmland capital construction is a primary task in promoting agricultural production. The party committees at all levels, especially the first secretaries, must attach importance to this task. Agricultural production is also economic work. Grasping economic work is an overriding central task.

In his speech, Comrade (Liu Yunxiang) emphasized that in wheat tending this winter, we must obtain a clear picture of the new situation, analyze new problems, adopt new measures and (?achieve a new standard) in field tending.

Commentator's Article

HK200905 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 79 HK

[Henan station commentator's article: "A Major Issue Which Concerns the Overall Situation"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The Henan conference on the winter tending of wheatfields recently convened by the Henan Provincial CCP Committee demanded that all places urgently mobilize themselves to vigorously wage a battle of fighting drought, irrigating wheat and inspecting and replanting wheat seedlings and whip up an upsurge of winter tending of wheatfields focusing on water and manure. This is a key link in striving for a new breakthrough in next year's wheat production. It is also a major issue which concerns the overall situation.

Henan is a major wheat producing area in China. Practice in the past years has demonstrated that when we reap a bumper wheat harvest, we will be able to promote autumn farming and the summer harvest and therefore reap a bumper harvest for the year. When wheat yields drop, we will land ourselves in a passive position in the year's agricultural production. Therefore, Henan's wheat production is of great economic and political significance in developing the excellent situation of stability and unity in the province, supporting socialist construction and improving people's living standards in the urban and rural areas.

With reference to the spirit of the instructions of the central authorities on readjusting the national economy and speeding up agricultural development, the Henan Provincial CCP Committee has demanded a major development and a new breakthrough in Henan's wheat production next year. That is to say, on the basis of a total yield of 20 billion jin this year, the highest level ever, we must make an even greater increase next year. It is an important strategic policy plan of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee for speeding up the four modernizations in Henan and changing Henan's features as quickly as possible. It is an honorable and yet difficult combat task laid before the whole party and the 70 million people of Henan.

However, there was rainy weather in some places during the first part of this year's wheat sowing period and protracted drought throughout the province during the latter part. As a result, a considerable portion of the wheat was poorly sown. According to the statistics, the vast areas of wheatfields suffering from drought and the large numbers of missing seedlings and broken ridges were rarely found in the past. By now, there are still some 2 million mu of wheatfields which have failed to sprout and some 2 million mu of fields which have not been sown. Even for those wheatfields which have succeeded in sprouting, most of the wheat seedlings are growing on dried up soil and have failed to tiller and strike roots. The period of time between sprouting and (?the formation of spikes), that is, during (?the next) 30 to 40 days, is the key period during which the wheat starts sprouting, striking roots and tillering. Field tending performance during this period constitutes a significant link in determining next year's yield. Therefore, doing well in firmly grasping the current drought-fighting, irrigation and (?transplanting of) autumn seedlings and also insuring a full stand of strong wheat seedlings constitutes a tough battle which directly concerns whether or not [words indistinct] can be achieved in next year's summer grain production.

HUBEI HOLDS RALLY ACCLAIMING 'QUALITY MONTH' SUCCESSES

HK180811 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Hubei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a broadcast and televised rally in Wuchang on 16 November to commend the achievements scored in the second "quality month." Certificates for 77 outstanding products were presented. Han Ningfu, Li Renzhi, Wang Qun, Ren Zhonglin, Ma Xueli, (Li Jun) and Tian Ying, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the rally. Wang Qun, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided.

Han Ningfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech. He said: Cadres and workers in the province's industry and communications made great efforts to improve product quality during the second "quality month" in September. By the end of that month, the quality of 720 out of 840 major products in the province had reached the previous highest level recorded in the enterprises concerned. However, product quality is still low. "Certain leading cadres still lack sufficient understanding of the importance and urgency of improving quality. They always set quality against quantity. The quality of more than 10 percent of the products in the province has still not reached the previous best levels. Even among those products which have achieved this, many are of low standards, while the quality of some others is unstable. Hence, we will have to go on making unremitting efforts to fundamentally change the backwardness of product quality in the province." The provincial CCP committee demands that the industry, communications and capital construction fronts accomplish the following tasks:

- 1) Continue to carry out ideological education in "quality first" and firmly establish the idea of serving the customers;
- 2) seriously formulate plans for upgrading quality and introducing improved products and strive to catch up with and overtake advanced domestic and foreign levels;
- 3) strengthen basic work in quality control;
- 4) launch mass quality control work and promote all-round quality control;
- 5) promote technical innovations and strengthen scientific research, design and technical training work;
- 6) strengthen leadership over quality work.

I. 23 Nov 79

P 6

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CONGRESS OF RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETS

HK191450 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "The Third Hubei Provincial Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese and a provincial conference on Overseas Chinese affairs opened in Wuchang on 15 November." The congress and the conference will convey the central authorities' relevant documents and the spectacular events of the National Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs, study the important National Day speech delivered by Vice Chairman Ye, deepen the discussion on the criterion of truth in close connection with reality, listen to a work report on Overseas Chinese affairs in Hubei and a work report on the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese, revise the rules and regulations of the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese and elect members of the third committee of the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese.

"Comrade Li Fuquan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a speech to the congress and the conference on behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees." In his speech, Comrade Li Fuquan noted: Under the leadership of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, this province has scored outstanding achievements in Overseas Chinese affairs. He called on returned Overseas Chinese and the family members of Overseas Chinese to uphold the four basic principles, emancipate their minds, seek truth from facts, dedicate themselves heart and soul to the great cause of the four modernizations and play active roles in enabling Taiwan to return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date.

"Comrade (Zhong Qingfa), vice chairman of the All-Chinese Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, attended and spoke at the congress and the conference."

Chen Pixian Speech

HK221056 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial Conference on Overseas Chinese affairs and the third congress of returned Overseas Chinese, which lasted 6 days, closed on 20 November. Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and delivered an "important" speech.

Chen Pixian said: "Overseas Chinese are a component part of the Chinese nation. They fervently love their motherland and native places and they hope that their motherland will be powerful. As a force they support and are willing to contribute to the four modernizations of their motherland."

He stressed: "Party committees at all levels must seriously attach importance to work of Overseas Chinese affairs, implement the party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs and do a good job of reversing the verdicts on the cases of grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice. They must treat the returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese equally and without discrimination. In light of the special situation, they must take proper care of them. They must fully mobilize the activism of the Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese in the course of the four modernizations."

He said: "I hope returned Overseas Chinese and the dependents of Overseas Chinese will look forward in unity and embark on the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. The organizations of the federations of Overseas Chinese must keep extensive contacts with Overseas Chinese abroad and with returned Overseas Chinese and the dependents of Overseas Chinese at home. They must do everything to achieve the four modernizations of their motherland. They must make active contributions to the return of Taiwan to the motherland and to achieving the great task of unifying the country."

The conference summed up the work of the second committee of the provincial federation of Overseas Chinese and elected the third 48-member committee of the provincial federation of Overseas Chinese. (Xie Xinzhen) was elected chairman and (Zhang Hongming), (Xu Daocheng), (Li Hongmei), (Chen Yingxiang) and (Hou Cijing) were elected the vice chairmen. (Chen Yingxiang) was concurrently appointed secretary general.

HUNAN TELEPHONE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES RURAL WORK, DROUGHT

HK211155 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 19 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 6 November, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on rural work. The telephone conference demanded: "We must further mobilize the ideology of the cadres and masses, concentrate the energy of the leadership and the rural labor forces, carry forward the spirit of hard work and combat drought to crash-sow and protect seedlings. We must be determined to fulfill our quotas for sowing ripe and spring grain. Meanwhile, we must do a good job of farmland capital construction and the yearend settling of accounts and distribution. We must lay a foundation to win a bumper agricultural harvest next year."

The telephone conference was presided over by Liu Fusheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee. Sun Guozhi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and Qi Shouliang, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke.

After analyzing the excellent situation in the rural areas, the conference pointed out that, in rural work, the energy of the leadership has not been fully concentrated in some places. A fairly large number of brigade and production team cadres have not shouldered their burdens and the labor forces have not been concentrated. Because it has not rained for more than 2 months, serious drought has caused great difficulties in winter cultivation. The economic policies must be further implemented in the rural areas. If these problems are not solved, it will seriously affect a bumper agricultural harvest next year.

The provincial CCP committee held: "Now is the crucial moment to do a good job in winter production. We must not relax our grasp on all the items of rural work for a minute. Party committees at all levels must have sufficient understanding, strengthen leadership and grasp the current rural work firmly and well."

The conference pointed out that it is essential first to further mobilize the ideology of the cadres and masses. Party committees at all levels must do political work well and conduct education in socialist ideology for commune members. The conference emphatically pointed out that at present it is necessary to combat drought, carry out winter cultivation and vigorously embark on farmland capital construction.

In conclusion, the conference pointed out: "Party committees at all levels must be determined and spend some time to grasp the yearend settling of accounts and distribution seriously and well. Through distribution, they must strengthen the building of basic-level leadership groups, further implement the economic policies, do a good job of management and put the production responsibility system on a sound basis. In the course of the yearend settling of accounts and distribution, we must stress the implementation of policies. We must persistently implement the distribution system formulated by the masses at the beginning of the year."

I. 23 Nov 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

SICHUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES

HK201140 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 17 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial conference on commune and brigade enterprises from 8 to 14 November in Chengdu. The conference was attended by the responsible comrades in charge of commune and brigade enterprises from all municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and 12 counties; chairmen of the planning and economic committees, directors of the finance and trade departments and deputy directors of the commune and brigade enterprises bureaus from all municipalities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures; and responsible comrades from the provincial departments concerned and the seven large factories and mines. Comrade Lu Dadong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke at the meeting.

The meeting seriously implemented the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. In accordance with the draft for trial implementation of the regulations concerning several issues on the development of commune and brigade enterprises, the meeting concentrated on discussing how to achieve greater development in our province's commune and brigade enterprises, exchanged experiences and laid down plans for developing commune and brigade enterprises throughout the province in 1980, 1981 and 1985.

The participants at the meeting warmly supported the State Council's draft for trial implementation of the regulations concerning several issues on the development of commune and brigade enterprises and unanimously held: This is a programmatic document which provides instructions for developing these enterprises, lays down laws for running commune and brigade enterprises, sets out clearly the principles and policies, puts forward effective measures and methods and will certainly play an important role in speeding up the development of these enterprises and agricultural modernization. The meeting reviewed the marked results our province has achieved since the gang of four were smashed in developing commune and brigade enterprises under the guidance of the whole series of principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee and under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and the party committees at all levels. There are altogether some 155,000 commune and brigade enterprises in our province and their total value of output has increased from 560 million yuan in 1976 to 2.13 billion yuan in 1978. It is estimated that there will again be greater increases this year as compared with last year. The commune and brigade enterprises have already become a significant integral part of the national economy. The development of commune and brigade enterprises has contributed to the strengthening of the rural collective economies, to facilitating agricultural production, improving the peasants' living standards, increasing market supplies, supporting industries, foreign trade and exports and so on.

We must double our efforts and seriously grasp the development of commune and brigade enterprises as a major strategic task, implement the party's principles and policies and make full use of all favorable conditions to achieve great development in our province's commune and brigade enterprises. In accordance with the plans laid down at this meeting, it is demanded that the commune and brigade enterprises throughout the province increase production at an annual rate of 20 to 30 percent in the coming few years. In order to achieve this development target, the meeting demanded that while seriously implementing the spirit of the third plenary session and studying the provisions of the State Council, people from all places must further enhance their understanding, emancipate their minds and closely link the development of commune and brigade enterprises with that of agriculture as well as with agricultural modernization. All departments and trades must genuinely establish the idea of taking agriculture as the basis and correctly view and enthusiastically support the development of the commune and brigade enterprises. We must emancipate our minds, throw conventions to the wind, give free rein to the development of commune and brigade enterprises and be promoters of energetically developing these enterprises.

The meeting held: In energetically developing commune and brigade enterprises, we must correctly adjust the orientation of our main efforts. Once the orientation is correct, we will be able to achieve rapid development. According to their local features, all places can energetically develop breeding, cultivation, processing of agricultural and sideline products, light and textile industries, mining, small electric power stations, production of building materials, construction projects, transportation, handicraft and arts, service trades and so on. Basing on the principle of mutual benefit, ties can be established between plants and communes, production can be spread out among other units, compensation trade can be carried out and processing work for foreign customers can be developed in places which have the resources to do so. We should emancipate our minds and not stick to one pattern. We should find the best way to speed up development as fast as possible and make the production teams become rich as soon as possible. During the development, we should lay emphasis on establishing enterprises for which supplies are abundant, products sell well, little investment is required and which are easy to run with rapid results and plenty of accumulation. We must especially develop the processing industry of agricultural and sideline products and light and textile industries.

We must lay down unified and rational plans and must not take sudden actions. We must avoid blindness. We must bring our superiority into play according to our local conditions and concentrate our efforts on fighting a battle of annihilation. Once we have set forth a correct target, we should energetically work on it. We must not launch construction projects in an unscrupulous way. Once we begin a project, we must strive to make a success of it and gain benefits from it. We must especially tap potentials and carry out innovations and restructuring in our current 150,000 or so enterprises. We must fill up the gaps in projects under construction so that their standards will be raised and they will have higher efficiency. This is a very good foundation for achieving great developments in commune and brigade enterprises.

The current prominent contradictions which affect the development of commune and brigade enterprises are that raw materials and equipment which are needed by the commune and brigade enterprises cannot be guaranteed and the marketing channel for the products is blocked. Therefore, the meeting demanded that all places seriously carry out readjustments through plans as well as through market forces to solve the problem of production, supply and marketing. To insure a normal and healthy development of the commune and brigade enterprises, the meeting also conducted discussions on the problems of resolutely grasping quality control, improving product quality, strengthening financial management and doing well in distributing benefits. The meeting also demanded that all places seriously strengthen leadership over commune and brigade enterprises in our province and thus achieve a higher level of development.

BRIEFS

XIZANG WINTER WHEAT PLANTING--Lhasa, 20 November--Xizang widely popularized the planting of winter wheat in 1972. In the subsequent 3 years up to 1975 the region's grain yield sharply increased at an average annual rate of 18.1 percent. However, after 1975 the rate of grain output increase has gradually dropped. According to a letter from two XINHUA correspondents who recently made a fact-finding trip to Xizang, the decline in the wheat yield is attributable to: 1) soil fertility attenuation caused by lack of crop rotation since the popularization of winter wheat; 2) an increase of insect pests and plant diseases due to ineffective plant protection measures; 3) degeneration of winter seeds due to lack of attention to fine-strain seed selection and breeding; and 4) the fact that the Tibetans are accustomed to eating naked barley instead of wheat as their staple food. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0219 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW]

BEIJING'S EAST CITY DISTRICT ELECTS PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

OW211240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 21 XINHUA--Three hundred and forty-eight deputies have been elected to the people's congress of Beijing's east city district in the first election held in the capital in 13 years.

The voting took place on November 8 and 15 in a total of 115 electoral wards, with 373,497 people or 96 percent of the registered voters voting. The opening of the polling boxes and counting of votes was conducted in public and results of the polling have just been made known. This is the first step towards a general election in accordance with the electoral law which is to go into effect on January 1, 1980.

The total number of deputies to the coming seventh people's congress of the east city district should be 350, but only 348 candidates received a simple majority vote. The difference will be made up in another election.

Of the 348 deputies elected, 218 are members of the Communist Party, accounting for 62.64 percent. One hundred and twenty-two are women, accounting for 35.05 percent. All trades and professions, people's organizations and people of Hui, Man, Mongolian and Xibe nationalities in the district have their deputies. One deputy is a native of Taiwan province. The eldest is 82 years old and the youngest, 22.

Twenty-five-year-old Cui Yao, a street cleaner, received some 5,100 votes from the more than 5,400 registered voters in his electoral ward. He told XINHUA: "People have placed so much faith in me, a street cleaner. I'll live up to their expectations. A people's deputy is a public servant; I'll serve the people whole-heartedly."

Zeng Jieguang, 63, party secretary at the Beijing railway sub-bureau, said that he would urge the government at the coming district people's congress to help ease the housing shortage and provide more jobs for young school leavers. "Of course," he said, "the state still has difficulties and it will take some time before these problems are fully resolved. As a people's deputy, I have the duty to refer demands to the government and to explain the difficulties of the government to the people, so as to promote unity between the people and the government."

Wu Yiwen, 61, a kindergarten teacher for 40 years, said that she would urge the government to run more kindergartens and nurseries and train more staff for these establishments to meet the growing needs of the district.

Imam Chen Guangyuan of the Dongsu Mosque, one of the 19 deputies of Hui nationality, said he would ask the government to set up more public baths for Moslems in the district since Moslems have the habit of taking a bath before religious services. There are more than 16,000 people of Hui nationality in the east city district.

NEI MONGGOL: ZHOU HUI, OTHERS ATTEND DRAMA PERFORMANCE

SK221105 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our station reporter (Wu Xinmin), the Guizhou Provincial Qianju Troupe, which came to the autonomous region for a visit and performance at the invitation of the regional revolutionary committee, staged a performance of the new historical drama "Madame (Xiaoxiang)" in Hohhot municipality on the night of 20 November. It was warmly received.

I. 23 Nov 79

R 2

PRC
NORTH REGION

Leading comrades of the regional party and government organization including Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Huang Hou, (Zhang Debin), Bu He and vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee Ke Ligeng, Peng Sike, and Zhou Beifeng were present at the performance.

NEI MONGGOL: PLENUM DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL LINE OF CADRES

SK211358 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a NEI MONGGOL RIBAO report, the CCP committee of the Nei Monggol regional district recently held an enlarged plenum to sincerely study the National Day speech by Comrade Ye Jianying and to strive to straighten out the ideological line of partymembers. The meeting initially solved the following few issues concerning the ideological line of the leading cadres:

1. Take the lead in fostering a scientific approach toward revolutionary leaders and revolutionary theories. All comrades pointed out that in order to straighten out the ideological line, we must emancipate ourselves completely from the modern fetishes, adopt a scientific approach and a truth-seeking attitude toward revolutionary leaders and foster the idea that they are not gods but men.
2. Take the lead in eliminating the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. All participants pointed out that the harm caused by their ultraleft line should not be underestimated. In the course of discussion, all participants, on the basis of their own ideological situation, held that at present 't is necessary to eliminate the ideas of "it is better to be left than to be right," "class struggle is always the key link," and the pernicious influence of idealism and the tendency to be divorced from the masses and reality.
3. Take the lead in strengthening unity and carrying out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Comrade Ting Mao, secretary of the CCP committee and second political commissar of the Nei Monggol regional military district, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting.

All participants pledged that they would continue to respond to the call of the party Central Committee and strive to carry out all work well and be promoters in emancipating thinking, maintaining stability and unity and carrying out the four modernizations.

TAIYUAN NOTICE CALLS IN ARMS, AMMUNITION

HK220536 [Editorial Report HK] According to a broadcast of Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 15 November 79, a notice has recently been issued in Taiyuan Municipality which says that some people in Taiyuan have recently been carrying around guns, ammunition and various kinds of knives, thus seriously menacing the safety of people's lives and property. The notice demanded that all guns, ammunition, melon knives and so on must be handed in to local police stations or security departments within 1 month.

TIANJIN: CHEN WEIDA SPEAKS AT CLASS FOR PARTY MEMBERS

SK221049 [Editorial Report SK] Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 21 November carries a report on a party class held for party members of the organizations under the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee on 21 November at the Tianjin Youyi club.

The report says: "Amidst warm applause, Comrade Chen Weida gave a brief review of the brilliant history of the great Chinese Communist Party and a vivid account of the moving deeds of the party in leading the people of the whole country to carry out arduous and bitter revolutionary struggles in the periods of the first revolutionary civil war, the agrarian revolution, the war of resistance against Japan, the war of liberation and the socialist revolution and construction. He highly praised and warmly eulogized the great achievements of the great leader Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou, Chairman Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in building the Chinese Communist Party and in leading the Chinese people to carry out the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution."

The report says that Chen Weida "called on the vast number of party members to study party history earnestly, revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, adhere to the ideological line of dialectical materialism, conduct in-depth discussion on practice being the only criterion for testing truth, rule out left and right interference, strive to strengthen the party ideologically and organizationally, and resolutely carry out the party's lines, principles and policies in the new period. He called on party members to maintain close ties with the masses, firmly safeguard the political situation of stability and unity, give full play to the role of party organizations at all levels and the vast number of party members as fighting bastions and model vanguards in the socialist new Long March, and lead the masses to carry out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind."

The report said that "Comrade Chen Weida's party lecture was warmly welcomed by party members of the organizations under the municipal CCP committee."

BRIEFS

BEIJING EGG PRODUCTION--Beijing, Nov 19--State outlets in Beijing purchased a record 20,480 tons of eggs for resale to the public in the first 10 months of this year, reports the "Beijing DAILY" today. This was a 51 percent increase over the annual purchase last year. About 34 percent of the eggs came from the city's state chicken farms or from collective farms runs by communes and production brigades in the surrounding area. Previously, most of Beijing's egg supply came from outside. In 1975, the city produced only 22.3 per cent of its consumption. Chicken-raising has grown rapidly as a result of encouragement by the municipal government. Peasants, communes and state farms have all shown a rising interest in egg production since the prices they receive for them are higher, the supply of chicks and feed ensured and chicken diseases better controlled. The total purchase is expected to reach 22,500 tons by the end of the year, or four times the 1975 figure. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW]

SHANXI COAL MINE--Xian, Nov 13--A new coal mining complex with a designed annual capacity of 3 million tons has gone into operation at Shuangshuping, Shanxi province. Started in 1975, the new coal complex is expected to help promote the province's economic growth and to have an effect on northwest China as a whole. A drift mine was opened in 1977. The whole process of production from mining to the loading of marketable coal into train wagons is done by machinery controlled by an analogue panel. A big conveyor belt installed in the slope mine, the second part of the complex, is capable of carrying 1,000 tons of coal an hour from coal face to ground. Together with the mining facilities, housing estates and dormitories for the miners, shops, schools, cinemas, a hospital and clinics and nurseries have been built. In spacious service building there are bathing facilities, snack bars, and recreation rooms. A survey shows that the new mining centre has coal reserves of 670 million tons. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW]

I. 23 Nov 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

HEILONGJIANG: YANG YICHEN PRAISES RESEARCH SCIENTISTS

OW211431 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] On the evening of 20 November, First Secretary Yang Yichen, Secretaries Li Jianbai, Wen Minsheng, Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei and Wang Jinzi, and Standing Committee members Chen Yuanzhi and Xie Yunqing of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee cordially received some of the experts and professors currently attending a discussion meeting on scientific research work in institutes of higher education. The leading comrades of the provincial party committee shook hands with the experts and professors and congratulated them for the great achievements they had made in teaching and scientific research.

After listening to the report by a responsible comrade of the provincial culture and education office, Comrade Yang Yichen highly praised the institutes of higher education in the province for actively developing scientific work and making new achievements in the course of restoration, and expressed concern over the present housing shortage for teachers. Comrade Yang Yichen highly praised the hard work done by the experts and professors.

The leading comrades of the provincial party committee encouraged the comrades present to overcome difficulties, dare to scale new heights and make new contributions on the march to build a modern socialist motherland.

Following the reception, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the experts and professors watched a color television film depicting scientific research achievements in institutes of higher education in the province.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI DISCUSSES RURAL POLICY

SK221341 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, in his summing-up speech at the recent county party committee secretaries' meeting Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, stressed that continuous efforts should be made to deeply criticize the ultraleft line and further implement the party's various policies for rural areas.

He said: At present the pernicious ultraleft influence caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four remains the biggest barrier hindering the implementation of the party's policies on rural areas. Some problems which urgently need to be solved have been outstanding for a long time. Some fixed (?measures) and policies have not been applied satisfactorily. We have traced the causes for these to the ultraleft thinking which remains and continues to do mischief.

After describing various manifestations of the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four, Comrade Ren Zhongyi stated: We should not underestimate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line. Efforts should be made to grasp reality and thoroughly and continuously criticize the line from the high plane of theory so as to further distinguish between what is socialism and what is capitalism.

He pointed out: The main hallmark of socialism may be summarized as follows: 1) the basic means of production, which play a decisive role in developing the national economy, should be owned by the whole people; 2) it is necessary to follow the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. So long as we uphold these two principles and abolish the system of exploitation of man by man, it will be possible to draw a line of demarcation between socialism and capitalism.

Based on these principles, all measures which are favorable to the achievement of the four modernizations and simultaneously benefit the state, the collective and the individual should be adopted without fail. To do this successfully, it is necessary that minds be emancipated and broadened.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi continued: In the winter-spring period, a large-scale review of the status of the implementation of this policy should be carried out throughout the province. Emphasis should be placed on the implementation of the economic policy. Any irrational provision which is proved by practice to thwart the masses' enthusiasm and hinder the development of production should be corrected immediately. Various departments should be responsible for correcting the provisions which have been issued to lower levels but run counter to the documents issued by the central authorities or by the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee. If correcting irrational provisions requires an approval of higher level authorities, the departments concerned should report it and actively seek approval from higher levels. Under no conditions will they adopt a passive attitude toward the matter. If units which are authorized to take up experimental work make mistakes in their work or violate policy, the departments concerned should forgive them and support them as well.

All in all, through the large-scale review of the situation of policy implementation, various departments and localities should realistically solve the current problems in policy implementation in line with a clear understanding of the situation.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS ON BECOMING RICH

SK221020 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, the first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Ren Zhongyi, on 17 November at the meeting of secretaries of county CCP committees sponsored by the provincial CCP committee, called for efforts to carry out in communes and brigades in the coming winter and spring [words indistinct] large scale discussions on whether we should be bold enough to become rich, whether we are able to become rich and how to become rich with the emphasis on how to enrich rural areas as soon as possible.

He said: As proved by the practice in Yingkou and some other places, the slogan for becoming rich is much welcomed by the people and arouses great responses from the cadres and the masses. Therefore, if we take firm hold of this work, we can promote work in all other fields in rural areas.

He pointed out: It is necessary, first of all, to clarify the issue of whether we should be bold enough to become rich. This requires us to penetratingly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four's ultraleft line and bring order out of chaos justly and forcefully. What is the purpose of the revolution? If it is for the emancipating productive forces and turning laborers from slaves into masters politically and from being badly-off into being well-off economically. [passage indistinct]

Comrade Ren Zhongyi continued: The "rich" we are talking about are to become rich by following the socialist road, by strengthening the economic foundation of socialist collectives and by hard work and thrift. On no account should we become rich by damaging the state and collectives, by turning public interests for private use or by graft, embezzling, speculation and profiteering. Those who become rich by such illegal measures must be strictly opposed and banned. In developing individual and household sideline occupations, on the premise that commune members do not engage in exploitation, nor damage the resources of the state and collectives, nor interfere with the labor for collective production, household sideline production should be developed as greatly as possible without restriction. Comrade Ren Zhongyi also said: It is not enough only to clarify the issue of whether we should be bold enough to become rich.

We should also fully mobilize the masses to conscientiously discuss how to become rich, so as to encourage them, proceeding from developing the collective economy of their own communes and brigades and increasing their own material interests, to take the most profitable economic plans to achieve the best economic results in agricultural production. Through discussions, all rural areas in the province should instill peasants with the idea of daring and wanting to become rich and encourage them to become rich as quickly as possible through hard work and arduous struggle. Then the rural economy of our province can be greatly developed and the tempo of agricultural modernization accelerated.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi stressed that in order to enrich the countryside, it is also necessary to raise productivity and lower the rate of population growth. Therefore, he urged that birth control work be included as an important part of the discussions and be carried out successfully.

LIAONING HOLDS DISCUSSION ON CRIME PREVENTION

SK220633 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] The leading group of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee in charge of political and legal affairs recently called together the responsible comrades from the leading groups in this field from the prefectural and municipal CCP committees and from the public security, procuratorate and people's court organs to study and draw up plans for public security work in urban areas throughout the province. The group urged various localities to go into action immediately under the unified leadership of the CCP committee to emancipate minds, to unfetter themselves and to grasp public security work well and maintain order in urban areas and in the traffic along the railroads by using the law as a favorable weapon so as to deal a resolute blow at the arrogance of violations and criminals, to strengthen and develop the political situation of stability and unity and to insure successful progress in achieving the four modernizations.

Since the beginning of 1979, the public security situation in urban areas throughout our province has been fairly stable. However, in our effort to achieve the four modernizations we still encounter unstable elements. Recently the prevailing leftist or rightist erroneous thinking has caused turmoil in society. The tendency toward anarchism and out-and-out individualism as well as the ideological trend of bourgeois freedom and democracy have gained ground again. Some dregs of the gang of four and those who have ulterior motives have stirred up troubles by seizing the opportunity of the large number of problems caused by the gang of four when they ran amuck.

In municipalities such as Shenyang, Luda, Fushun and Dandong, some persons have tried to stir up trouble among the masses, to attack the leading organs which exercise the proletarian dictatorship, to hold demonstrations and present petitions, and to create turmoil by laying siege to and beating the government personnel and the policemen on duty.

The leading group of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee in charge of political and legal affairs called on various localities to mobilize the masses deeply and immediately and to carry out propaganda activities extensively so as to whip up an upsurge in achieving a public security consolidation in a down-to-earth manner and amid a spirited atmosphere, and in preventing criminal acts and striking blows against them. At present, stress should be laid on dealing blows at criminals who commit hold-ups, rape, or murder and who are habitual offenders and flee hither and thither, as well as those who beat people, smash and loot, and regarding whose violations there is irrefutable evidence. It is also necessary to deal blows at criminals who willfully make trouble, who agitate people by demagoguery, who sell secret information and who defame the state.

Various localities should adopt effective measures in efforts to successfully achieve the consolidation of public security and order in urban areas at an early date. The leading group of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee in charge of political and legal affairs also called on various localities to integrate the work of consolidating public security with the activities to publicize the legal system and educate the people on this system.

QINGHAI: TAN QILONG ATTENDS MUNICIPAL MEETINGS

OW221627 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The third session of the Eighth Xining Municipal People's Congress and the second session of the Sixth Xining Municipal CPPCC Committee were held in Xining from 11 to 18 November. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, including Tan Qilong, Zhang Guosheng, Song Lin and Liu Chengyun, attended the meetings. Comrade Zhang Guosheng spoke at the meetings.

At the meetings, the participants studied comrade Ye Yianying's speech at the National Day rally and discussed it enthusiastically. They listened to and approved the report delivered by Comrade (An Huiming) on the work of the Xining Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

The participants held that population growth in the municipality must be controlled strictly, and that it should be kept at about half a million in 1985. They stressed the need to make active preparations for expanding construction of middle and primary schools and promoting the construction of road networks.

Through repeated discussions and consultations in a democratic spirit, the delegates elected the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Xining Municipal People's Congress, mayor, deputy mayor, president of the municipal intermediate people's court and chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate.

All members attending the second session of the Sixth Xining Municipal CPPCC Committee attended the third session of the Eighth Xining Municipal People's Congress as observers. They reelected chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPPCC committee.

QINGHAI LEADERS RECEIVE DELEGATES TO NATIONAL WRITERS CONGRESS

OW221619 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Leading comrades of the province and Xining Municipality, including Tan Qilong, Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Li Xingwang, Ma Wanli and (Zhang Yeo), received all delegates from Qinghai Province to the fourth national congress of writers and artists at the (?provincial) guesthouse 20 November and listened to their report on attending the congress.

Comrade Tan Qilong congratulated and conveyed greetings to the delegates on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government and spoke to them.

In his talk, Comrade Tan Qilong pointed out: In order to enrich literature and art in the new socialist period, we must correct our thinking and line, eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four, eliminate anarchism, overcome factionalism and solve the problem of disunity within the ranks of literary and art workers. He hoped that the delegates would promptly disseminate the guidelines of the fourth national congress of writers and artists.

The 35 delegates from this province to the fourth national congress of writers and artists returned to Xining on 19 November.

I. 23 Nov 79

T 2

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI WORK CONFERENCE ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION

OW220353 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee and provincial people's government held a work conference in Xining from 12 to 16 November on income distribution for all communes throughout the province's pastoral area. After studying the related documents, holding group discussions and exchanging experiences, the conference reviewed and summed up the problems existing in income distribution in our province's pastoral area and achieved unified thinking and understanding.

The conference held: While distribution must be based on increased production, it also has a certain impact on development of production. The aim of developing production is to increase the masses' income, continuously satisfy the demands of the state and the people's livelihood, and insure a good material life for the people. For this reason, the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line pursued by Lin Biao and the gang of four still is the major obstruction to the implementation of the policy of distribution according to work.

The conference pointed out: In income distribution, it is essential to correctly handle the relations between collective accumulation and distribution to commune members. On the basis of developing production, the people's communes should gradually increase the amount of their accumulations but should not make excessive accumulations for one period. In normal good years, efforts should be made to insure that at least 90 percent of the commune members receive increased income. Communes and brigades good at management and efficient in developing production, as well as diligent and industrious commune members, should be encouraged to become prosperous first. Production teams with financial difficulties may temporarily be exempt from setting aside reserves. Cash income from livestock sales may be included in the distribution for the year concerned.

Comrades Zhang Guosheng, Zha-bu-long and Ma Wanli, leading members of the provincial party committee and provincial people's government, attended and addressed the conference. Also attending the conference were leading members of all the communes throughout the province's pastoral areas.

XINJIANG: WANG FENG ATTENDS HIGHWAY TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

OW211028 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, an autonomous regional transport work conference was held recently. The conference discussed what should be done to improve highway transport in Xinjiang in a rational way in order to cope with the needs of the four modernizations.

Representatives attending the conference held unanimously that to develop highway transport rationally, it is necessary first of all to pool all motor vehicles from various government offices, enterprises and business establishments and put them under a "three unified management" system that would exercise unified control over sources of supply, assignment of transport facilities and establishment of freight rates. It is also essential to readjust and transform the existing transport control system so as to improve transport work organizationally. This is an important way for the highway transport departments to tap potentials, increase production and practice economy. It is also an urgent task for the highway transport departments to perform in implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, and an important measure for developing the communications and transport enterprises at high speed.

Comrade Wang Feng visited representatives during the conference and spoke to them. (Huang Obing), deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CCP Committee, also spoke at the conference. Comrade Zhang Siming, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, delivered a speech at the opening session. Comrade Bai Chengming, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, gave a status report. In his report, he elaborated on the unified management proposal put forth at the conference for pooling motor vehicles from government offices, enterprises and business establishments. He announced that the conference has decided to put the "three unified management" system into effect in Xinjiang beginning 1 January next year.

WANG FENG ATTENDS XINJIANG CONGRESS OF RETIRED SERVICEMEN

Opening Ceremony

OW160024 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The third Xinjiang regional congress of family members of martyrs and deceased army men, as well as disabled army men, demobilized and retired soldiers and those transferred to civilian jobs from active service, ceremoniously opened in Urumqi on the morning of 14 November. This is a meeting of heroes. At it the advanced will be commended and experiences compared. It was also a mobilization meeting aimed at emancipating the mind and achieving the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Attending the opening ceremony were responsible persons from the regional government and party organizations and from Urumqi PLA units: Wang Feng, Ismayli Aymat, Song Zhihe, (Wang Luogeng), Li Jiayu and Tan Youlin. Tian Zhong, vice governor of the regional people's government, presided over the congress. Song Zhihe, secretary of the regional party committee and vice governor of the regional people's government, delivered an opening speech. Following Comrade Song Zhihe's speech, a greeting message from the Ministry of Civil Affairs was read at the congress. At the opening ceremony, Hamdinniyaz, Standing Committee member of the regional party committee and vice governor of the regional people's government, delivered a report entitled "Carry Forward Revolutionary Traditions, Win Greater Honor in the New Long March."

Also attending the opening ceremony were Standing Committee members of the regional party committee, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress, vice governors of the regional people's government, deputy commanders and deputy political commissars of the Urumqi PLA units, as well as leading members of the regional CPPCC committee and those of the Urumqi Municipality.

Closing Ceremony

OW220516 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] The third Xinjiang regional congress of family members of martyrs and deceased army men, as well as disabled army men, demobilized and returned soldiers and those transferred to civilian jobs from active service, victoriously closed at the people's theater in Urumqi on the afternoon of 20 November upon completion of its intended tasks. At the congress the representatives listened to and discussed important speeches delivered by leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations and of the Urumqi PLA units Wang Feng, Tan Youlin and Zhang Siming, as well as Hamdinniyaz's report.

Attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades from the regional party and government organizations and from the Urumqi PLA units Temur Dawamad, Zhang Zhigong and Han Youlin. Comrade Hamdinniyaz presided over the closing ceremony. Zhang Shigong, secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a closing speech amid warm applause.

HONG KONG PAPERS COMMENT ON SITUATION IN PERSIAN GULF REGION

Seizure of Saudi Mosque

HK211406 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 21 Nov 79 p 2 HK

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "The Flames of Iran Are Spreading to Saudi Arabia"]

[Excerpts] It is reported that 600 people have participated in the armed rebellion. They belong to the Shi'ite sect of Islam. Followers of Iran's Khomeyni also belongs to the Shi'ite sect. It is also reported that the rebels included Palestinian guerrillas.

They have occupied the most important mosque in Mecca--the Grand Mosque where the famous black stone is located. The aim of the occupation is to force Saudi Arabia to assist Iran in opposing the United States and to force Saudi Arabia to apply the oil weapon against the United States to support the Palestinian demands.

The Saudi king and prime minister who wield the real power will probably hesitate to order their subordinates to raze the mosque. This will be another deadlock.

This deadlock will not only be a headache for the rulers in Riyadh but will also be a more serious headache for Washington's President Carter. President Carter does not know what kind of action will be taken by the astounded and furious Saudi Arabian people.

Heroic Style No Longer Exists

This incident exposes the frailness of the most important oil producing country in the Middle East. An armed group of only 600 men has already flustered this country.

Wild Talk About Dispatching Troops

No one knows how the events in Iran and Saudi Arabia will develop and how they will end.

President Carter's latest talk is very fierce and unusual compared with his usual style. He said that if it is necessary, he will adopt methods beyond the scope of a peaceful solution. Does this mean using force?

Does he dare use force? Saudi Arabia and Iran are the No 1 and No 2 petroleum exporting countries. Is it true that he dares to use force at the risk of kindling great flames in the oilfields of the Persian Gulf?

U. S. -Iranian Confrontation Escalates

HK220528 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 Nov 79 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "Confrontation Between the United States and Iran Has Escalated"]

[Text] The whole world is watching the development of the situation in Iran. The confrontation between the United States and Iran has come to another dangerous triggering point.

The attempt by the United States to send a special envoy to seek peace was rejected, and the efforts of the United Nations and other countries to mediate have also failed. The road to a peaceful solution has been blocked.

The confrontation has escalated. The United States has announced a halt in buying petroleum from Iran and has asked other countries to coordinate with its move. It has also announced the freezing of Iran's assets in the United States, shifting diplomatic pressure to economic sanctions. This will certainly produce a profound influence in the turbulent Iranian economy. However, the move has not made Iran change its mind. The obstinate Khomeyni has continued to persist in his old ways, stirred up an even more massive anti-U.S. demonstration and continued to keep the hostages in custody. On the one hand, he has played around with benevolence and released several hostages, and on the other, has announced that the remaining 49 people will be tried under the charge of "espionage."

The day the trial commences will be the time the confrontation between the United States and Iran further escalates. The escalation will most probably be a shift from diplomatic and economic means to military threats and confrontation.

After the attempted diplomatic and economic means failed, Carter held a number of meetings with his diplomatic advisers on 20 November. He announced afterward that he was prepared to consider adopting ways other than peaceful to resolve the gradually intensifying crisis.

What are the ways other than peaceful means? Since the day Iran took the Americans hostage, the Pentagon has thought of airlifting special units to occupy the Tehran airport and the U.S. Embassy and rescue the hostages in custody with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. However, since the intention has been exposed and Iran is now prepared, this plan is probably just wishful thinking which can hardly be realized. The military move of the United States now disclosed is: After having completed joint U.S.-Australian military maneuvers, the aircraft carrier "Midway" and five other naval vessels which are stationed in the Indian Ocean have moved into the Arabian Sea about 600 miles off the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Another 60,000-ton aircraft carrier, the "Kitty Hawk," and its five escort ships have also left Subic Bay in the Philippines and set sail for the Indian Ocean.

It has also been disclosed that to rescue the hostages, the United States had planned to send marines to occupy the island of Khark and Abadan in the Persian Gulf, gain control of Iran's petroleum producing areas and force Iran to deliver the hostages. This can be considered as no more than a plan unless there is really no other alternative, because the United States will thereby risk getting involved in the danger of war. This will widen the gap between the United States and the Middle East countries and allow the Soviet Union to take advantage of the situation and benefit itself.

The Soviet Union is obviously trying to stir up troubles and add fuel to the flames. The Soviet Farsi radio station has continued to direct inflammatory broadcasts at Iran, for fear that the incident may calm down. While the incident was gradually becoming tenser, Gromyko asked the Palestinian delegation to the Soviet Union to pass his words to Khomeyni: "The Soviet Union will not permit any U.S. military action against Iran."

The development of the situation has tempted Khomeyni to fall into the trap of the Soviet Union. When Khomeyni overthrew the Pahlavi regime, he once put up a diplomatic posture of both opposing the United States and resisting the Soviet Union. However, the drastic escalation of anti-U.S. feelings has forced him to earnestly seek the support of foreign countries. To sit in the Arab summit conference as an observer and win the support of other Middle East countries, he has even occupied the holy temple of Mecca by force. This has undoubtedly pushed Iran to an even more isolated international position. This isolation will probably tempt him to rely on the force of the Soviet Union to oppose the United States without considering the possible advantages and disadvantages.

The incident will either gradually deescalate with the two parties finding a way out through moderation--which is obviously a good thing for the United States, Iran and peace in the Middle East, or it will become a means of the Soviet Union in seeking hegemony, allowing for the free infiltration of Soviet forces. The result of the incident will definitely be one of these two.

When we point out that the confrontation has escalated, a peaceful solution is still not completely hopeless. First, Shah Pahlavi will probably take refuge in Egypt and the incident will die down. Secondly, Khomeyni may receive the former U.S. representative to the United Nations to start negotiations in Iran and reopen the door to peace. This is actually the direction of resolution which the whole world is looking forward to.

Problems Spread

HK220333 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 22 Nov 79 p 2 HK

[Political talk column by Shih Chun-yu: "The U.S.-Iranian Situation Reaches a Tense Moment"]

[Text] Two More New Flames

While the storm of the American hostages being kidnaped by Iran was not yet over, 2 new incidents happened yesterday. The Mecca Grand Mosque in Saudi Arabia was suddenly attacked and the American Embassy in Islamabad was occupied. We can indeed say that troubles are arising everywhere.

Yesterday was the first day of Islamic year 1400. So many successive incidents took place in the Islamic countries that the attention of the whole world was attracted.

The problem does not lie purely in Islamism, but lies also in the fact that Iran and Saudi Arabia are the two greatest petroleum exporting countries in the world. If the situation in Saudi Arabia became like that in Iran, great turbulence would appear in the world economy and international politics.

The Problem of Saudi Arabia

It is said that the incident of the Mecca Grand Mosque in Saudi Arabia is over.

The army of Saudi Arabia suppressed with military force the guerrilla force which had occupied the Grand Mosque of Islam.

What is the real nature of this incident? Does it indicate that there are political disputes in Saudi Arabia, that the present Iranian regime is behind it, or that the Americans are behind it? Currently, people say different things about this and we will have to see what is divulged in the future.

However, this incident has signalled that the situation in Saudi Arabia is likewise unstable. There are many problems involved, including open strife and veiled struggle among nations, national contradictions, religious disputes and the involvement of the Iranian situation. Therefore, in studying the future Middle East situation, petroleum supply, and the trend of oil price, people must pay attention to the development of the situation in Saudi Arabia.

The Trial of Hostages Becomes the Key Issue

The attack on the American Embassy in Pakistan is alarming news. However, it is only a side issue in the dispute between the United States and Iran.

What merits our attention is, what will happen in the incident in which the American hostages have been detained for some 20 days?

Under the order of Khomeyni, Iran released a number of hostages. This is an action worthy of praise. However, on the other hand, Iran declared that the American hostages would be tried, and this has aroused a great deal of criticism.

Carter responded to this after holding a supreme conference. If Iran really takes this step of trying the hostages, the United States might resort to military force.

Will the situation take a sudden turn and develop rapidly?

It is undeniable that U.S. policies have been very confusing in dealing with the problem of Iran in the past 2 years.

It withdrew its support from the Pahlevi dynasty and forbade him to permanently stay in the United States after he had left his own country, in order to maintain normal relations with the new Iranian regime.

The reasons for the White House's actions lie in the interests and supply of petroleum and also in taking a firm stand in the Middle East. After the kidnap of the hostages, the United States obviously still attempted to seek peaceful reconciliation and declared that it would resort to a military solution only after the issue of trying the hostages had arisen.

If the United States dispatched troops, many things would be involved and the consequences would be serious. It looks as if this announcement is only aimed at stopping the trial of hostages.

To take military action is in fact an unwise decision, but the United States has yet to make such an announcement, and we can thus see the passiveness of the U.S. authorities.

Whether the incident will take a sudden turn and develop rapidly and expand, or await secret negotiations will depend on the movements in the next few days.

Palestinian Problem

HK230257 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 Nov 79 P 2 HK

[Special column by Shu Tung: "Turbulence on Both Shores of the Persian Gulf"]

[Excerpts] The turbulence which has broken out on both shores of the Persian Gulf in recent days has attracted the attention of the whole world. If we say that the source of the turbulence lies in Iran, then it has now spread to involve Saudi Arabia, her western neighbor. Armed men have actually seized hostages in the Grand Mosque at Mecca. The turbulence has also spread to Pakistan, Iran's eastern neighbor, where the U.S. Embassy was attacked and wrecked; it is said that this incident was caused by certain people spreading rumors.

The Palestine Problem Is the Key

This series of incidents seems to have been caused by Iran's detention of U.S. Embassy personnel, which was followed by U.S. retaliatory economic action. The two sides are still engaged in a ceaseless slanging match and are even itching for a fight causing the situation to become extremely tense. However, if we trace things back a bit further, we find that there are distant causes of the turbulence in the Persian Gulf, the main one being that Middle East problems have remained unsolved for a long time. The key to solving the Middle East problems lies in solving the Palestinian problem.

People cannot but regret the fact that when the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was signed in Washington on 26 March, the parties involved thought that they could achieve a breakthrough in solving Middle East problems without reference to the PLO, and there was even light-hearted talk of "bye bye, PLO." However, almost 10 months have passed since then and the Middle East problems are still at an impasse, while the U.S. position in the Middle East has come under siege from all sides:

I will not discuss the entire Middle East problem here; instead I will try to explain the relationship between the Palestinians and the Shi'ite Muslims on the one hand and Iran on the other, because these three parties have played key roles in the recent turbulence around the Persian Gulf.

500,000 Palestinians

How many Palestinians are there in the Arabian Peninsula? It is estimated that there are about 500,000.

The Palestinians in the Arabian Peninsula are not like those living in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon; they are not "refugees." Many of them hold important administrative posts, and indeed they have become a problem for the local ruler in places like Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Some of them are engaged in petroleum, banking and construction businesses, and some are in the army. One general in the Kuwaiti Army is a Palestinian.

The Shi'ites and Sunnis

From the above it can be seen that if people continue to fail to attach importance to the question of the Palestinians, whose numbers and social influence are considerable, it is unfortunately just folly to try to achieve a breakthrough in solving Middle East problems.

Both the Shi'ites and Sunnis are Muslims. The majority of Muslims are Sunnis, but the situation is quite different in Iran, where the Constitution has laid it down that Shi'a is the state religion. Iran's Khomeyni who has replaced government with religion is the leader of the Shi'ites, and so his influence extends far beyond Iran.

Apart from Iran, the strength of the Shi'ites on the opposite shore of the Persian Gulf is not negligible.

Both Palestinians and Shi'ites rejoiced over the fall of Pahlavi. The Palestinians have always been extremely unhappy at the U.S. Middle East policy of supporting Israel and ostracizing the Palestinians. At the same time they expressed tremendous anger at the Pahlavi dynasty, supported by the United States, for supplying Israel with oil. The downfall of Pahlavi meant a defeat for U.S. Middle East policy; thus their rejoicing was understandable. The Shi'ites were happy because they opposed the rule of Pahlavi, when political and religious persecution and the economic gulf between rich and poor became worse every day. They held that the Pahlavi dynasty was the source of all evil, while the United States was precisely the backer of Pahlavi. In this complex situation, fierce turbulence has broken out in the Persian Gulf area.

Turbulence Is Bad for Economic Development

The turbulence which has broken out in the Persian Gulf area is not good for world stability and economic development, in the context of the region's strategic position and important resources. What merits attention still more is that the ambitious elements to the north are now preparing to take advantage of a weak point and move in to grab what they can. Have there not been enough examples of this in history?

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

11-23-79
08

